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COAL, ITS ANTIQUITY, DISCOVERY AND EARLY DEVELOPMENT IN THE WYOMING VALLEY.*

THE word coal has been derived by some writers from the Hebrew, and by others from the Greek or Latin, but whatever may be its origin, it is deserving of remark that the same sound for the same object is used in the Anglo-Saxon, the Teutonic, the Dutch, the Danish and the Islandic languages.

In its most general sense the term coal includes all varieties of carbonaceous minerals used as fuel. Stone coal is a local English term, but with a signification restricted to the substance known by mineralogists as anthracite. In old English writings the terms pit coal and sea coal are commonly used. These have reference to the mode in which the mineral is obtained and the manner in which it is

transported to market. Anthracite is the most condensed form of mineral coal, and the richest in carbon. Its color varies from jet to glistening black, to dark lead gray; it is clean, not soiling the hands; ignites with difficulty; burns with a short, blue flame, without smoke, and with very little illuminating power. It gives an intense, concentrated heat. Some varieties, when undisturbed while burning, partially retain their shape till nearly consumed, and some become extinct before they have parted with the whole of their carbon. The constituents of anthracite are carbon, water and earthy matters—not in chemical proportions, but in accidental and varying mixtures. There are also other ingredients occasionally present, beside the oxide of iron, silica and alumina, which compose the earthy matters or ash. These are sulphur, bitumen, etc. All coals, including in this designation naphtha, petro-

*The above is the first half of a very interesting paper read before the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society on June 27th, 1890, by George B. Kulp, Esq., historiographer of the society.

leum, asphaltum, etc., are but representatives of the successive changes from vegetable to mineral matters. Anthracite is the condensed coke of bituminous coal. It must be borne in mind that the signification now attached to the word coal is different from that which formerly obtained, when wood was the only fuel in general use. Coal then meant the carbonaceous residue obtained in the destructive distillation of wood, or what is known as charcoal, and the name collier was applied indifferently to both coal miners and charcoal burners. The spelling "cole" was generally used up to the middle of the seventeenth century, when it was gradually superseded by the modern form, "coal." The plural coals seems to have been used from a very early period to signify the broken fragments of the mineral as prepared for use.

The use of mineral coal as fuel certainly antedates the Christian era, but the date of the earliest mining operations is unknown. A paragraph from the writings of Theophrastus, one of Aristotle's disciples, who was born in the year 382 B.C., is quoted to prove its early use, but as no reference is made to mining operations, it seems probable that the coal gathered and "broken for use" was loose outcrop coal. The passage reads: "Those substances that are called coals and are broken for use are earthy, but they kindle and burn like wooden coals. They are found in Lyuria, where there is amber, and in Ellis, over the

mountain towards Olympias. They are used by the smiths." The word "coal," frequently occurring in the Bible, is doubtless used to denote wood, charcoal, or any substance used as fuel. The ancient Britons had a primitive name for this fossil, and Pennant says: "That a flint axe, the instrument of the aborigines of our island, was discovered in a certain vein of coal in Monmouthshire, and in such a situation as to render it very accessible to the inexperienced natives, who, in early times, were incapable of pursuing the seams to any great depths." Cæsar takes no notice of coal in his description of England, yet there is good evidence to believe that the Romans brought it into use. In the West Riding of Yorkshire are many beds of cinders, heaped up in the fields, in one of which a number of Roman coins were found some years ago. From Horsely it appears that there was a colliery at Benwell, about four miles west of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, supposed to have been actually worked by the Romans, and it is evident from Whitaker that coals were used as fuel in England by the Saxons. No mention is made of this fossil during the Danish occupation, nor for many years after the Norman conquest. The first charter for the license of digging coals was granted by King Henry III. in the year 1239; it was there denominated sea coal, and in 1281 Newcastle was famous for its great trade in this article. The privilege of digging coal in the lands of

Pittencrief was conferred by charter on the abbot and convent of Dumferline in 1291, and at a very early period the monks of Newbattle Abbey dug coal from surface-pits on the banks of the Esk. In 1306 the use of sea coal was prohibited in London from its supposed tendency to corrupt the air. Shortly after this it was the common fuel at the king's palace in London, and in 1325 a trade was opened between France and England in which corn was imported and coal was exported. *Æneas Silvius Piccolomini* (afterwards Pope Pius II.), who visited Scotland in the fifteenth century, refers to the fact that the poor people received at the church doors a species of stone which they burned in place of wood, but, although the value of coal for smiths' and artificers' work was early recognized, it was not generally employed for domestic purposes till about the close of the sixteenth century. In 1606 an act was passed binding colliers to perpetual service at the works at which they were engaged, and their full emancipation did not take place until 1799.

In 1615 there were employed in the coal trade at Newcastle four hundred sail of ships, one-half of which supplied London, the remainder the other part of the kingdom. The French, too, are represented as trading to Newcastle at this time for coal, in fleets of fifty sails at once, serving the ports of Picardy, Normandy, Rochelle and Bordeaux, while the ships of

Bremen, Emboden, Holland and Zealand were supplying the inhabitants of Flanders.

Macaulay, in his History of England, says that "coal, though very little used in any species of manufacture, was already the ordinary fuel in some districts which were fortunate enough to possess large beds, and in the capital, which could easily be supplied by water carriage. It seems reasonable to believe that at least one-half of the quantity then extracted from the pits was consumed in London. The consumption of London seemed to the writers of that age enormous, and was often mentioned by them as a proof of the greatness of the imperial city. They scarcely hoped to be believed when they affirmed that two hundred and eighty thousand chaldrons—that is to say, about three hundred and fifty thousand tons—were, in the last year of the reign of Charles the Second (1685), brought to the Thames."

Coal mining was also prosecuted in Scotland in the eleventh and in Germany in the thirteenth century, while at the antipodes the Chinese had, even at that early day, become familiar with the use of coal.

Saward, in his Coal Trade for 1890, speaks thus of the coal supplies of the world:

"In view of the question which has suggested itself on more than one occasion as to how long it would be before the old world coal deposits would become exhausted, a German

scientific journal supplies some interesting figures relating to the world's coal fields outside of the North American Continent. According to these, the low countries, Switzerland, Denmark, Germany and Bohemia, possess coal mines of a surface area of about fifty-nine thousand square miles. Russia alone has twenty-two thousand square miles. The deposits of the island of Formosa amount to something like ten thousand square miles, some of the coal veins ranging up to 96 feet in thickness. The coal fields of Austria, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Greece, Turkey and Persia cover about thirty-nine thousand square miles, those of India thirty-five thousand, and those of Japan six thousand square miles, while those of China are estimated at the enormous figure of four hundred thousand square miles. But these are not all. The Falkland Islands, Patagonia and Peru are very rich in coal, while the southern part of Chili is one immense deposit. In Brazil veins varying in thickness from seventeen to twenty-five feet are found in numbers, and in the United States of Columbia there is an abundance of the mineral. Mexico and the Vancouver Islands are also well supplied, there being probably not far from twenty thousand square miles, while the deposits thus far discovered in Tasmania, New Caledonia and Natal are estimated to cover one hundred thousand square miles, the larger number of these deposits have not yet been worked."

But it was not until the eighteenth century that coal mining began to be scientifically prosecuted. Prior to that time the mines were of very limited depth, rarely going beneath water level; the coal was raised by a windlass or horse-gin, drainage effected by adits, or the water was raised in chain pumps or barrels operated by hand or horse-power, and the natural ventilation—aided in some instance by falling water, and later by furnaces—was usually the sole reliance for removing foul air and explosive gases.

Yet in some of these early operations there are pictures not unlike those to be seen every day at our modern mines; thus the following description of the early tram-roads and wagons used at Newcastle, from "The History and Antiquities of the Town of New Castle upon Tyne," by John Brand, M. A., 1789, in which an article written by Lord Keeper Guilder, 1676, quoted below, singularly resembles the present practice:

"The manner of carriage is by laying rails of timber from the colliery down to the river, exactly straight and parallel; and bulky carts are made with four rowlets, fitting these rails, whereby the carriage is so easy that one horse will draw four or five chaldrons of coals, and is an immense benefit to the coal merchants."

The fate of many who embarked in mining at that time is strikingly similar to that which frequently overtakes the projectors of enterprises at present, as evinced by the following

from Grey's "Chorographia," 1649;

"One merchant employeth five hundred or a thousand in his works of coals; yet, for all of his labour, care and cost, can scarcely live by his trade; nay, many of them hath consumed and spent great estates and dyed beggars. I can remember one, of many, that raysed his estate by coale trade; many I remember that hath wasted great estates."

"Some South gentlemen have, upon great hope of benefit, come into this country to hazard their monies in coale pits. Master Beaumont, a gentleman of great ingenuity and rare parts, adventured into our mines with his thirty thousand pounds; who brought with him many rare engines, not known then in these parts—as, the art to boore with iron rodds, to try the deepnesse and thicknesse of the coale, rare engines to draw water out of the pits, wagons with one horse, to carry down coales from the pits to the stathes to the river. * * * In a few years he consumed all his money, and rode home upon his light-horse."

As it is with anthracite we have to deal, we will devote ourselves to that branch of coal. Of the value or even the existence of coal in America, all races were ignorant until the eighteenth century. "At Christian Spring, near Nazareth, Pa., there was living about the year 1750 to 1755, a gunsmith, who, upon application being made him by several Indians to repair their rifles, replied that he was unable

to comply immediately; 'for' said he, 'I am entirely bare of charcoal, but as I am now engaged in setting some wood to char it, therefore, you must wait several weeks.' This, the Indians, having come a great distance, felt loath to do; they demanded a bag from the gunsmith, and having received it went away, and in two hours returned with as much stone coal as they could well carry. They refused to tell where they had procured it." As there is no coal near Nazareth the tale seems improbable. If the time fixed had been two days, instead of two hours, the coal could have been brought from the Mauch Chunk region in that time. That portion of Pennsylvania purchased of the Five Nations by the Connecticut Susquehanna Company, at Albany, N. Y., July 11, 1754, for the sum of two thousand pounds of current money of the province of New York, embraced the Lackawanna and Wyoming coal district. Fourteen years later, November 5, 1768, the same territory was included in the Fort Stanwix purchase of the Indian Nations by the proprietary government of Pennsylvania. The strife between Pennsylvania and Connecticut resulted from these purchases. The first notice of coal at Wyoming grew out of the settlement there in 1762. Parshall Terry in his deposition says:

"As near as he can recollect, some time about the last of August, 1762, he, with ninety-three others, mostly from Connecticut, went to Wyoming,

encamped at the mouth of Mill Creek, on the bank of the Susquehanna, built huts, made hay on Jacob's Plains, and shortly after were joined by many others, and they continued there ten days or longer. The committee of the settlers, viz.: John Jenkins, John Smith, and Stephen Gardner advised us to return, which was agreed to." After the return home of these settlers, the above committee through their chairman, John Jenkins, made report of the discovery of iron ore and anthracite coal at Wyoming.

"At a meeting of the Susquehanna Company held at Windham, in the county of Windham, and colony of Connecticut, April 17, 1763, it appearing to this company that some of the proprietors of our purchase of lands at Susquehanna river, to the number of two or three hundred, desire that the lands may be laid out into several townships as a part of their rights for the speedy settlement of said lands.

"It is therefore voted, That there shall be eight townships laid out on said river, as near as may be to the townships granted as gratuity to the first settlers, each of said eight townships to contain five miles square of land, fit for good improvement or equivalent thereunto as the land may suitably accommodate, at the discretion of a committee hereafter to be named and appointed for that purpose, *reserving* for the use of the company for their after-disposal, all beds or mines of iron ore and coal that

may be within the towns, ordered for settlement."

"This would appear to be the first discovery and mention of anthracite coal in the country."—*Dr. Egle's History of Pennsylvania.*

The next mention of coal is in a letter written by James Tilghman, of Philadelphia, August 14, 1766, addressed to the Proprietaries, Thomas and Richard Penn, Spring Garden, London. At the close of four compact pages on other matters, it says: "My brother-in-law, Colonel Francis, one of the officers who lately applied to you for a grant of some lands in the forks of the Susquehanna, when there shall be a purchase of the Indians, has lately made an excursion into those parts, and has removed a good many of the people settled upon the Indian lands, partly by persuasion and partly by compulsion, which has made the Indians pretty easy, to appearance. He went up the northeast branch as far as Wyoming, where he says there is a considerable body of good lands and a very great fund of coal in the hills which surround a very fine and extensive bottom there. This coal is thought to be very fine. With his compliments he sends you a piece of this coal. This bed of coal, situate as it is on the side of the river, may some time or other be a thing of great value." By way of postscript he adds, "the coal is in a small package of the governor's." In reply from Thomas Penn, dated London, Novem-

ber 7, 1766, to Mr. Tilgham, he says in acknowledgment: "I desire you will return my thanks to Colonel Francis for his services in removing the intruders that were settled on the Indian's land, and for the piece of coal which we shall have examined by some persons skillful in that article, and send their observations on it."

The next mention we have of coal is on the original draft of the Manor of Sunbury, surveyed in 1768 by Charles Stewart in the Proprietary's interest, where appears the brief notation "stone coal," without further explanation. The location on the draft is near the mouth of Toby's Creek, and not far from where the Woodward breaker is located.

The next mention of coal is as follows: During General Sullivan's march through Wyoming, in 1779, Major George Grant, one of his officers, wrote of the valley: "The land here is excellent, and comprehends vast mines of coal, pewter, lead and copperas." The last three named have never been found here.

The next mention of coal is as follows: John David Schopf, in his *Travels*, mentions a visit he made in 1783 to a bed of brilliant black coal, a mile above Wyoming, which on handling leaves no taint, and burns without emitting an offensive odor. That it was so abundant as to be obtained without any charge. He further tells us that a smith had erected workshops near it, and who spoke highly of its value. He noticed the

numerous impressions of plants between the shale and the coal, which he believes proves its origin and great antiquity. It is found here on both sides of the river, and in various parts of the valley.

We here conclude the notice of coal with one further mention. Joseph Scott, in his "Gazetteer of the United States," published in 1795, in his remarks on Luzerne county, says: "Wilkes-Barre, the county seat, contains forty-five dwellings, a court house and jail, and several large beds of coal are found in the townships of Wilkes-Barre, Kingston, Exeter and Plymouth."

It is impossible to state when the consumption of Wyoming coal began. It is possible that the Indians at Wyoming had some knowledge of the combustible nature of anthracite coal. Two chiefs from the valley, in company with three others from the country of the Six Nations, visited England in 1710, and it is presumed they witnessed the burning of coal, then in general use in the cities of England for domestic purposes. The consumption of black stones instead of wood could not fail to make a deep impression on their minds, and they would naturally infer that this fuel was nearly allied to the black stones of their own country. The appearance of anthracite had long been familiar to their eyes. The forge, or seven feet vein of coal, had been cut through and exposed by the Nanticoke creek, and the seven feet vein of

Plymouth had been laid open to view by Ransom's creek. The Susquehanna had exposed the coal at Pittston, and the Lackawanna at several points along its banks. If the Indians at that day were ignorant of the practical use of coal, they were at least acquainted with its appearance, and not improbably with its inflammable nature. That the Indians had mines of some kind at Wyoming, the following account fully establishes:

In 1766, a company of Nanticokes and Mohicans, six in number, who had formerly lived in Wyoming, visited Philadelphia, and in their talk with the governor, said: "As we came down from Chenango we stopped at Wyoming, where we had a mine in two places, and we discovered that some white people had been at work in the mine, and had filled canoes with the ore, and we saw their tools with which they had dug it out of the ground, where they made a hole at least forty feet long and five or six feet deep. It happened that formerly some white people did take now and then only a small bit and carry it away, but these people have been working at the mine and filled their canoes. We inform you that there is one John Anderson, a trader now living at Wyoming, and we suspect he or somebody by him has robbed our mine. This man has a store of goods, and it may happen that when the Indians see their mine robbed they will come and take away his goods," etc. The substance alluded to by the In-

dians had been carried away in small quantities for some time, by the whites, perhaps to test its qualities, and it is highly improbable that it would have been afterwards removed by canoe-loads unless it had been found to be a useful article. What could that useful article have been but coal? There were settlements of whites on the Susquehanna, a little below the site of the town of Northumberland, several years before the period when these Indians had their talk with the governor, and the coal may have been taken there for blacksmithing purposes. The Indians who had their guns repaired at Christian Spring certainly had knowledge of the value of coal for combustible purposes.

Obadiah Gore, who represented Westmoreland county in the legislature of Connecticut, in 1781 and 1782, and subsequently one of the judges of Luzerne county, and in 1788, 1786 and 1790 a member of the Pennsylvania legislature, emigrated from Plainfield, Conn., to Wyoming in 1769, and began life in the new colony as a blacksmith. Friendly with the remaining natives, from motives of policy, he learned of them the whereabouts of black stones, and being withal a hearty and an experimenting artisan, he succeeded in mastering the coal to his shop purposes the same year. He, in connection with his brother, Daniel Gore, also a blacksmith, were the first white men in Wyoming to give practical recog-

nition and development to anthracite as a generator of heat. In the few blacksmith shops in the Wyoming Valley and the West Branch settlements coal was gradually introduced after its manipulation by Mr. Gore. Mr. Pearce, who differs from most of the historians of the valley, says: "We do not believe, as do some, that the Gores were the first whites who used anthracite on the Susquehanna for blacksmithing. Stone coal would not have been noted on the original draft of the Manor of Sunbury if it had not been known to be a useful article. Hence, when the first settlers came into our valley the evidence inclines us to believe the knowledge of the use of anthracite coal was communicated to them by the Indians, or by some of their own race." Jesse Fell used anthracite coal in a nailery in 1788. He says: "I found it to answer well for making wrought nails,

and instead of losing in the weight of the rods, the nails exceeded the weight of the rods, which was not the case when they were wrought in a charcoal furnace." When the struggle for American independence began in 1775, the proprietary government of Pennsylvania found itself so pressed for firearms that under the sanction of the supreme executive council, two Durham boats were sent up to Wyoming and loaded with coal at Mill Creek, a short distance above Wilkes-Barre, and floated down the Susquehanna to Harris Ferry (Harrisburg), thence drawn upon wagons to Carlisle, and employed in furnaces and forges to supply the defenders of our country with arms. This was done annually during the revolutionary war. Thus stone coal, by its patriotic triumphs, achieved its way into gradual use.

"SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI."

FIRST MILITARY ASSOCIATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE military school at West Point and the Society of the Cincinnati, may both be traced directly to the dangerous discontent that prevailed in the army of the Revolution, during the six months preceding its final dissolution, the objects of both being not altogether dissimilar—the first to educate soldiers for the defense of the nation, and the other "An unalterable

determination to promote and cherish between the respective States, that union and national honor so essentially necessary to their happiness and the future dignity of the American empire."

The lofty patriotism of Washington never had a nobler exemplification than in his conduct at Newburgh, upon the Hudson. The universal es-

steem and veneration of the army had induced it, in the midst of its calamities, to turn to Washington as its deliverer through the forms of constitutional monarchy. This he spurned with sorrow and indignation. Warding off this evil, he turned to face one still more appalling—the army disposed to seek self-protection, and in anonymous letters incited to "suspect the men who would advise to more moderation and longer endurance."

This discontent was grounded in the indifference of Congress to the wants of that noble army. With its pay withheld and its dissolution nigh, the army grew restless, wrathful, mutinous. Washington heard the mutterings of the storm. The following letter to the Secretary of War shows how imminent was the peril:

"Under present circumstances, when I see a number of men goaded by a thousand stings of reflections on the past and anticipations of the future, about to be turned on the world, forced by penury, and what they call the ingratitude of the Republic, involved in debt, without one farthing to carry them home, after spending the flower of their days, and many of them their patrimonies, in establishing the freedom of their country, and suffering everything this side of death—I repeat it—when I consider these irritating circumstances, without one thing to soothe their feelings or dispel their prospects, I can not avoid apprehending that a train of events will follow of a very serious and distressing na-

ture. You may rely upon it, the patriotism and long suffering of this army are well nigh exhausted, and there never was so great a spirit of discontent as at present."

On the morning of November 3, 1783, the Revolutionary army broke ranks for the last time. The joys of peace were swallowed up in the sorrows of that last parting, and "the last of the glorious army disappeared from sight for ever, but yet to live in the memory and affection of the country they saved. The scene that followed was heartrending. Many a gallant officer whose sword had flashed along the line in the smoke of battle must now give it up, and, penniless, beg his way as a pauper to his long-abandoned and impoverished home. The inmates of the same tent for seven long years grasped each other's hands in silent agony, to go, they knew not whither; all recollection to thrive by civil service lost, or to the youthful never known; their hard-earned military knowledge worse than useless, and to be cast out into the world by them long since forgotten; to go in silence and alone and poor and helpless."

The notion of forming a union among the officers themselves to endure beyond this separation, and to provide against the evils arising from the indifference of Congress, was awakened by this exciting condition of things.

The first meeting was held May 10th, 1783, at Baron de Steuben's quarters, at which the Baron presided.

The matter was referred to Major-General Knox, Brigadier-General Huntington, Brigadier-General Hand and Captain Shaw, a highly accomplished officer of Washington's military family. At the next meeting, May 13th, 1783, the society was formally organized. It became popular at once. It soon embraced a membership which extended from Washington down to all his noble and generous subalterns. The French officers gladly embraced it, and "the eagle of the Cincinnati dangled beside the grand cross of the royal and military order of St. Louis, and upon the breasts of the most noble and elevated French service."

But this popularity did not continue long. There were those who had not forgotten the army for menacing Congress in demanding its pay; those who could not, or would not, tolerate remembrance of loyalty, in the suggestion of an aristocracy, by the motto, *Esto perpetua*; and there were statesmen and philanthropists who could not reconcile its existence with "that free and equal station" to which all had been leveled alike under the wheels of the revolution.

Therefore, envy, malice and mistrust opened fire. And the war came.

We have neither space nor inclination to enter into the details of this warfare against an institution thus founded and composed.

It is a curious and incredible phase in our revolutionary history that it

should have obtained. Suffice it to say that the general meeting in 1784 sought ineffectually to remove the objectionable hereditary cause.

The society of the Cincinnati still lives—but only in the association together, under its primitive constitution, of the descendants of its illustrious and patriotic founders.

The name was given to perpetuate the remembrance of the revolution; the friendships formed under the pressure of common danger, and, in frequent instances, cemented by the blood of the parties. They, therefore, first united under the name of the **SOCIETY OF FRIENDS**, "to endure as long as they shall endure, or any of their eldest male posterity."

It was because of the veneration these officers had for the character of **LUCIUS QUINTUS CINCINNATUS**, and because they had resolved to follow his example, *by returning to their citizenship*, that they thought they could, with propriety, denominate themselves "The Society of the Cincinnati."

That which the name commemo-
rates, therefore, may be found in the
following extract from the constitu-
tion:

"An incessant devotion to pre-
serve inviolate those exalted rights
and liberties of human nature for
which they have fought and bled,
and without which the high rank of
a rational being is a curse instead of
a blessing.

"An unalterable determination to

promote and cherish, between the respective States, that union and national honor so essentially necessary to their happiness and the future dignity of the American empire.

"To render permanent the cordial affection subsisting among the officers. This spirit will dictate brotherly kindness in all things, and particularly extend to the most substantial acts of beneficence, according to the ability of the society, towards those officers and their families who unfortunately may be under the necessity of receiving it."

Alluding to the badge of the Society of the Cincinnati, an elegant writer said: "That it amounted to nothing more than an expression of that desire for glory which is the breath of a soldier's nostrils."

It was designed by a French officer, Major L'Enfant, and executed in Paris. It consists of an American eagle, made of gold, with the head and legs and tail-feathers in white

enamel, flecked with gold. The talons grasp olive branches, the leaves in green enamel, which are continued around the figure so as to form a wreath around its head, to which the clasp is attached. The eyes are of precious stones. Upon its breast is borne an oval-shaped shield, in white and blue enamel and gold. On the obverse, the principal figure is Cincinnatus. Three Senators present him with a sword and other military designs; he is reclining upon the plough, and at his side are implements of husbandry. On the reverse the sun rises over a city with open gates, vessels are seen entering the port, and in the midst Fame crowns Cincinnatus with a wreath. The mottoes are: "*Omnia relinquit servare rempublicam*," and "*Esto perpetua*." The whole is pendant to a blue ribbon edged with white, descriptive of the union between France and America.

HENRY DUDLEY TEETOR.

OLD VIRGINIA.

III.

THE TRUE CONDITION OF THINGS IN THE PLANTATION OF VIRGINIA FROM 1665
TO 1676.

THE authorities of England seemed to take a great deal of interest in Virginia, and seemed very desirous to obtain information in regard to the true condition of things in the plantation, for we find among the old colonial records the following: "Enquiries to the Governor of Virginia," submitted by the lords commissioners of foreign plantations, with the governor's answers to each distinct head.

[From a book in the office of the general court, labelled "Inquisitions, etc., 1665 to 1676," p. 239].

These enquiries were propounded in the year 1670, while Sir William Berkeley was governor of Virginia. A more correct statistical account of Virginia at that period cannot, perhaps, anywhere be found. The answers appeared to have been given with great candor, and were from a man well versed in everything relating to the country, having been for many years a governor. As it respects the *inhabitants* of Virginia, Sir William Berkeley seems to have been well qualified to rear them up as food for despots, since, in his answer to the

last enquiry, he thanks God that there are no *free schools or printing*, and hopes that we shall have none these hundred years.

ENQUIRIES AND ANSWERS.

1.—What councils, assemblies and courts of judicature are within your government, and what nature and kind?

Ans.—There is a governor and sixteen counselors, who have from his sacred majesty, a commission of *oyer and terminer* who judge and determine all causes that are above fifteen pound sterling; for what is under, there are particular courts in every county, which are twenty in number. Every year at least, the assembly is called, before whom lie appeals, and this assembly is composed of two burgesses out of every county. These lay the necessary taxes, as the necessity of the war with the Indians, or their exigencies require.

2.—What courts of judicature are within your government relating to the admiralty?

Ans.—In twenty-eight years there

has never been one prize brought into the country; so that there is no need for a particular court for that concern.

3.—Where are the legislative and executive powers of your government seated?

Ans.—In the governor, counsel and assembly, and officers substituted by them.

4.—What statute laws and ordinances are now made in force?

Ans.—The secretary of this country every year sends to the lord chancellor, or one of the principal secretaries, what laws are yearly made; which for the most part concern only our own private exigencies, for, contrary to the laws of England, we never did, nor dare make any, only this, that no sale of land is good and legal unless within three months after the conveyance it be recorded in the general court or county courts.

5.—What number of horses and foot are within your government, and whether they be trained bands or standing forces?

Ans.—All our freemen are bound to be trained every month in their particular counties, which we suppose, and do not much mistake in the calculation, are near eight thousand horse; there are more, but it is too chargeable for poor people, as we are, to exercise them.

6.—What castles and forts are within your government, and how situated, as also what stores and provisions they are furnished withal?

Ans.—There are five forts in the country, two in the James river and one in the three other rivers of York, Rappahannock and Potomac; but God knows we have neither skill or ability to make or maintain them, for there is not, nor as far as my inquiry can reach, ever was one engineer in the country, so that we are at continual charge to repair unskillful and inartificial buildings of that nature. There is not above thirty great and serviceable guns; this we yearly supply with powder and shot, as far as our utmost abilities will permit us.

7.—What number of privateers do frequent your coasts and neighboring seas; what their burthen are, the number of the men and guns, and the names of their commanders?

Ans.—None to our knowledge, since the late Dutch war.

8.—What is the strength of your bordering neighbors; be they Indians or others, by sea and land; what correspondence do you keep with your neighbors?

Ans.—We have no Europeans seated nearer to us than St. Christophers or Mexico that we know of, except some few French that are beyond New England. The Indians, our neighbors, are absolutely subjected, so that there is no fear of them. As for correspondence, we have none with any European strangers, nor is there a possibility to have it with our own nation further than our traffic concerns.

9.—What arms, ammunition and

stores did you find upon the place, or have been sent you since, upon his majesty's account, when received, how employed, what quantity of them is there remaining, and where?

Ans.—When I came into the country I found only one ruined fort, with eight guns, most unserviceable, and all dismounted but four, situated in a most unhealthy place, and where, if an enemy knew the soundings he could keep out of the danger of the best guns in Europe. His majesty, in the time of the Dutch war, sent us thirty great guns, most of which were lost in the ship that brought them. Before, or since this, we never had one great or small gun sent us since my coming hither; nor, I believe, in twenty years before. All that have been sent by his sacred majesty, are still in the country, with a few more we lately bought.

10.—What moneys have been paid or appointed to be paid by his majesty or levied within your government for and toward the buying of arms or making or maintaining of any fortifications or castles, and how have the said moneys been expended?

Ans.—Besides those guns I have mentioned, we never had any moneys of his majesty toward the buying of ammunition or building of forts. What moneys can be spared out of the public revenue, we yearly lay out in ammunition.

11.—What are the boundaries and contents of the land within your government?

Ans.—As for the boundaries of our land, it was once great, ten degrees in latitude, but now it has pleased his majesty to confine us to half a degree. Knowingly, I speak this. Pray God it may be for his majesty's service, but I much fear the contrary.

12.—What commodities are there of the production, growth and manufacture of your plantation, and particularly what materials are there already growing, or may be produced for shipping in the same?

Ans.—Commodities of the growth of our country, we never had any but tobacco, which in this yet is considerable, that it yields his majesty a great revenue; but of late we have begun to make silk, and so many mulberry trees are planted, and planting, that if we had skillful men from Naples or Sicily to teach us the art of making it perfectly, in less than half an age, we should make as much silk in an year as England did yearly expend three score years since; but now we hear it is grown to a greater excess, and more common and vulgar usage. Now, for shipping, we have admirable masts and very good oaks; but for iron ore I dare not say there is sufficient to keep one iron mill going for seven years.

13.—Whether saltpetre is or may be produced within our plantation, and if so, at what rate may it be delivered in England?

Ans.—Saltpetre, we know of none in the country.

14.—What rivers, harbors or roads

are there in or about your plantation and government, and of what depth and soundings are they?

Ans.—Rivers, we have four, as I named before, all able, safely and severally to bear in harbor a thousand ships of the greatest burthen.

15.—What number of planters, servants and slaves; and how many parishes are there in your plantation?

Ans.—We suppose, and I am very sure we do not much miscount, that there is in Virginia above forty thousand persons, men, women and children, and of which there are two thousand *black slaves*, six thousand *Christian servants*, for a short time, the rest are born in the country or have come in to settle and seat, in bettering their condition in a growing country.

16.—What number of English, Scots or Irish have for these seven years last past come yearly to plant and inhabit within your government; as also what *blacks* or *slaves* have been brought in within the said time?

Ans.—Yearly, we suppose there comes in, of servants, about fifteen hundred, of which most are English, few Scotch, and fewer Irish, and not above two or three ships of negroes in seven years.

17.—What number of people have yearly died within your plantation and government for these seven years last past, both whites and blacks?

Ans.—All new plantations are, for an age or two, unhealthy, till they are thoroughly cleared of wood; but unless we had a particular register office, for the denoting of all that died, I cannot give a particular answer to this query, only this I can say, that there is not often unseasoned hands (as we term them) that die now, whereas heretofore not one of five escaped the first year.

18.—What number of ships do trade yearly to and from your plantation, and of what burthen they are?

Ans.—English ships, near eighty come out of England and Ireland every year for tobacco; few New England ketches; but of our own, we never yet had more than two at one time, and those not more than twenty tons burthen.

19.—What obstructions do you find to the improvement of the trade and navigation of the plantation within your government?

Ans.—Mighty and destructive, by that severe act of parliament which excludes us the having any commerce with any nation in Europe but our own, so that we cannot add to our plantation any commodity that grows out of it, as olive trees, cotton or vines. Besides this, we cannot procure any skillful men for one now hopeful commodity, silk; for it is not lawful for us to carry a pipe stave or a barrel of corn to any place in Europe out of the king's dominions.

If this were for his majesty's service or the good of his subjects, we

should not repine, whatever our sufferings are for it; but, on my soul, it is the contrary for both. And this is the cause why no small or great vessels are built here; for we are most obedient to all laws, whilst the New England men break through, and men trade to any place that their interest lead them.

20.—What advantages or improvements do you observe that may be gained to your trade and navigation?

Ans.—None, unless we had liberty to transport our pipe staves, timber and corn to other places besides the king's dominions.

21.—What rates and duties are charged and payable upon any goods exported out of your plantation, whether of your own growth or manufacture, or otherwise, as also upon goods imported?

Ans.—No goods, either exported or imported, pay any the least duties here, only two shillings the hogshead on tobacco exported, which is to defray all public charges; and this year we could not get an account of more than fifteen thousand hogsheads, out of which the king allows me a thousand yearly, with which I must maintain the port of my place, and one hundred intervening charges that cannot be put to public account. And I can knowingly affirm that there is no governor of ten years' settlement but has thrice as much allowed him. But I am supported by my hopes, that his gracious majesty will one day consider me.

22.—What revenues do or may arise to his majesty within your government, and of what nature is it; by whom is the same collected, and how answered and accounted to his majesty?

Ans.—There is no revenue arising to his majesty but out of the quit-rents; and this he hath given away to a deserving servant, Colonel Henry Norwood.

23.—What course is taken about the instructing the people within your government in the Christian religion; and what provision is there made for the paying of your ministry?

Ans.—The same course is taken in England out of towns; every man according to his ability instructing his children. We have forty-eight parishes, our ministers well paid, and by my consent should be better if they would pray oftener and preach less. But of all other commodities, so of this, *the worst are sent us*, and we had few that we could boast of since the persecution in *Cromwell's* tyranny drove diverse worthy men hither. But, I thank God, *there are no free schools nor printing*, and I hope we shall not have these hundred years, for *learning* has brought disobedience, and heresy, and sects into the world, and *printing* has divulged them, and libels against the best government. God keep both."

Nothing can display in stronger colors the execrable policy of the British government, in relation to the colonies, than the sentiments uttered

by Sir William Berkeley in his answer to the last interrogatory.

These were, doubtless, his genuine sentiments, which recommended him so highly to the favor of the crown that he was continued governor of Virginia from 1641 to 1677, a period of thirty-six years, if we except the short interval of the Commonwealth, and a few occasional times of absence from his government on visits to England. The more profoundly ignorant the colonies could be kept, the better subjects they were for slavery. None but tyrants dread the diffusion of knowledge and the liberty of the press.

The same hostility to the introduction of *printing* which was manifested by Sir William Berkeley was shown by Lord Culpepper, who was governor of Virginia in 1683, only eleven years after these principles were avowed by Sir William Berkeley. "It will be seen," says Hening, "by the following extract, which is from a manuscript of unquestionable authority, that at the last-mentioned date, a printer had actually commenced his business in Virginia, but was prohibited by the governor and council from *printing anything* till the king's pleasure should be known; which, it may be presumed, was very tardily communicated, as the first evidence of printing thereafter in Virginia was on the revised laws contained in the edition of 1733."

"February 21st, 1682, John Buckner called before the Lord^d Culpepper and

his council for printing the laws of 1680, without his excellency's license, and he and the printer ordered to enter into bond in £100 not to print anything thereafter, until his majesty's pleasure should be known." (Bland MS., p. 498.)

THE EARLY SETTLERS OF VIRGINIA— THEIR CUSTOMS AND HABITS.

Randall, in his biography of Thomas Jefferson, says that: "In the early settlement of Virginia, the inhabitants found the river-bottoms of the tide-water region more fertile than the intervening sandy ridges; and the rivers themselves for a long period furnished the only convenient means for transporting heavy products to or from the seaboard. The population, therefore, clung to their banks, each new wave of foreign emigration, or younger and spreading generation of the inhabitants, advancing higher toward their sources. Lands were obtained on easy conditions from the government and otherwise; and provident individuals secured vast estates. This was particularly the case on James River, where the most enterprising and wealthy of the earlier emigrants established themselves. Some of these were of particular mark and energy, and acquired possessions vying in extent with those of the proudest nobles of their native land. These were perpetuated in their families by entails, the laws regulating which were ultimately rendered more stringent in Virginia than in England itself. As

their lands rose gradually in value, the great lowland proprietors began to vie with English nobles in wealth as well as in territory.

Many of them lived in baronial splendor. Their abodes, it is true, were comparatively mean, as the country did not yet furnish permanent building materials, except at vast cost, nor did it furnish practiced architects to make use of them; but their spacious grounds and gardens were bravely ornamented; their tables were loaded with plate, and with the luxuries of the Old and New World; numerous slaves and white persons, whose time they owned for a term of years, served them in every capacity which use, luxury or ostentation could dictate; and when they traveled in state, their cumbrous and richly appointed coaches were dragged by six horses, driven by three postillions. But usually the mistress of the household, with her children and maids, appropriated this vehicle. The Virginia gentleman of that day, with much of the feeling of earlier feudal times, when the spur was the badge of knighthood, esteemed the saddle the most manly, if not the only manly, way of making use of the noblest of brutes. He accordingly performed all of his ordinary journeys on horseback.

When he went forth with his whole household, the cavalcade consisted of the mounted white males of the family, the coach and six, lumbering through the sands, and a retinue of

mounted body servants, grooms with spare led horses, etc., in the rear.

In their general tone of character, the lowland aristocracy of Virginia resembled the cultivated landed gentry of the mother country. Numbers of them were highly educated and accomplished, by foreign study and travel; and nearly all, or certainly much the largest portion of them, obtained an excellent education at William and Mary's College, after its establishment, or respectable acquirements in the classical schools kept in nearly every parish by the learned clergy of the established church.

As a class, they were intelligent, polished in manners, high-toned and hospitable, and sturdy in their loyalty and in their adherence to the national church. Their winters were often spent in gaieties and festivities of the provincial capital; their summers, when not connected with the public service, principally in supervising their immense estates, in visiting each other, and in such amusements as country life afforded. Among the latter, the chase held a prominent place. Born almost to the saddle, and to the use of fire-arms, they were keen hunters; and when the chase was over, they sat around groaning boards, and drank confusion to Frenchman and Spaniard abroad, and to Roundhead and Prelatist at home. When the lurking, predatory Indian became the object of pursuit, no strength of the red man could withstand, no speed of his elude, this

fiery and gallant mounted cavalry. The social gulf which separated this from the common class colonists, became about as deep and wide and as difficult to overleap in marriage and other social arrangements, as that which divided the gentry and peasantry of England.

Such were the Carters, the Carys, the Burwells, the Byrds, the Fairfaxes, the Harrisons, the Lees, the Randolphs, and many other families of early Virginia.

A small pamphlet entitled "The Present State of Virginia," by Hugh Jones, A. M., Chaplain of the Honorable Assembly, and lately minister of Jamestown in Virginia, published in London in 1724, contains the following sketches on the habits, life and customs of the people of that plantation at that time:

"The habits, life, customs, computations, etc., of the Virginias are much the same as about London, which they esteem their homes; and for the most part have contemptible notions of England, and wrong sentiments of Bristol and the other outports, which they entertain from seeing and hearing the common dealers, sailors and servants that come from those towns and the country places in England and Scotland, whose language and manners are strange to them; for the planters and even the native negroes generally talk good English, without idiom or tone and can discourse handsomely upon most common subjects; and conversing with persons belong-

ing to trade and navigation from London, for the most part they are much civilized, and wear the best of cloathes according to their station; nay sometimes too good for their circumstances, being for the generality, comely, handsome persons of good feature, and fine complexions, (if they take care), of good manners and address. The climate makes them bright, and of excellent sense, and sharp in trade, an idiot or deformed native being almost a miricle.

"Thus they have good natural nations, and will soon learn arts and sciences; but are generally directed by business or inclination from profound study, and prying into the depths of things; being ripe for management of their affairs before they have laid so good a foundation of learning and had such instructions, acquired such accomplishments as might be instilled into such good natural capacities. Nevertheless, thro' their quick apprehension, they had a sufficiency of knowledge, and fluency of tongue, tho' their learning for the most part be but superficial. They are more inclinable to read men by business and conversation than to dive into books, and are for the most part only desirous of hearing what is absolutely necessary in the shortest and best method.

* * * * *

"The common planters leading easy lives don't much admire labor, for any manly exercise except horse-racing, nor diversion except cock fight-

ing, in which some greatly delight. This easy way of living and the heat of the summer makes some lazy, who are then said to be climate struck.

"They are such lovers of riding that almost every ordinary person keeps a horse, and I have known some spend the morning in ranging several miles in the woods to find and catch their horses, only to ride two or three miles to church, to the court house, or to a horse-race, where they generally appoint to meet upon business; and are more certain of finding those that they want to speak, or deal with, than at their home. No people can entertain their friends with better cheer and welcome; and strangers and travelers are treated in the most free, plentiful and hospitable manner, so that a few inns or ordinaries on the road are sufficient."

Nothing, perhaps, is better fitted to give an idea of the social temperament and habits of the Virginians of the middle of the last century, and to establish, if farther evidence were wanted, the genuineness of their cavalier descent, than the following festive programme, taken from the Virginia *Gazette* of October, 1737:

"We have advice," says the editor, "from Hanover county, that on Saint Andrew's Day, there are to be Horse Races and several other Diversions for the entertainment of the Gentlemen and Ladies at the Old Field near Captain John Bickerton's in that county, (if permitted by the Hon. Wm. Byrd esquire, Proprietor of the

said Land), the substance of which is as follows, viz.:

It is proposed that 20 Horses or Mares do run round a three miles Course for a Prize of Five Pounds.

That every Horse shall be entered with Mr. James Fox, and that no person shall be allowed to put up a Horse unless he hath subscribed for the Entertainment and paid half a pistole.

That a Hat of the value of 20 s. be cudgelled for, and that after the first challenge made, the Drums are to beat every Quarter of an Hour for three Challenges round the Ring, and none to play with their left hand.

That a Violin be played by 20 Fiddlers; no person to have the liberty of playing unless he bring a fiddle with him. After the prize is won *they are all to play together, and each a different tune*, and to be treated by the company.

That 12 Boys, of 12 years of age, do run 112 yards, for a Hat of the cost of 12 shillings.

That a flag be flying on said Day 30 feet high.

That a handsome entertainment be provided for the subscribers and their wives; and such of them as are not so happy as to have wives, may treat any other lady.

That Drums, Trumpets, Hautboys, etc., be provided, to play at said Entertainment.

That after Dinner, the Royal Health, His Honor, the Governor, etc., are to be drunk.

That Quire of Ballads be sung for by a number of Songsters, all of them to have Liquor sufficient to clear their Wind-Pipes.

That a pair of Silver Buckles be wrestled for by a number of brisk young men.

That a pair of handsome Shoes be danced for.

That a pair of handsome Silk Stockings of one Pistole value be given to the handsomest young Country Maid that appears in the field. With many other Whimsical and Comical Diversions, too numerous to mention. And as this mirth is designed to be purely innocent, and void of offence, all persons resorting there are desired to behave themselves with decency and sobriety; the subscribers being resolved to discountenance all immorality with the utmost rigor.

THE INTERREGNUM.

Charles I. was beheaded on the 30th of January, 1649. From that period the commonwealth in England commenced, and it continued, under different modifications, till the restoration of Charles II., in 1660.

Oliver Cromwell was declared Protector on the 9th day of January, 1654, and died on the 13th of September, 1658. His son Richard was nominated by him as his successor, and assumed the reins of government accordingly; but resigned them in 1659.

On the dissolution of the monarchy in England doubts existed in the colonies and plantations of America whether the powers of the governor

and council, and of all the other officers of government deriving their appointments from them, were not extinct.

During the suspension of the regal government in England the Governor and Council of Virginia were chosen by the house of burgesses for short periods only, but this practice was not uniform, and sometimes the appointment was made by a resolution of the burgesses; at others, by an act of the assembly, and not unfrequently a collision took place between the Governor and the house of burgesses as to the limitation of his power, which always terminated in favor of the rights and privileges of the house. It appears from the proceedings of the assembly of the 1st of April, 1658, that the Governor and Council undertook to dissolve the house of burgesses; but they peremptorily refused to be dissolved and passed a number of resolutions of their own power and denying the right of the Governor and Council to dissolve them.

The period of the Commonwealth did, as we have said, occasion much doubt and confusion in the minds of members of the general assembly, and in order to put a stop to the Republicans aspersing the memory of Charles I. and justifying his execution, they did, on the 10th of October, 1649, pass the following most extraordinary statute:

“Whereas, divers out of ignorance, others out of malice, schism and faction, in pursuance of some designe of

innovation, may be presumed to prepare men's minds and inclinations to entertaine a good liking of their contrivement, by casting blemishes of dishonour upon the late most excellent and undoubtedly sainted King, and to those close ends vindicating and attesting the late proceedings against the same blessed King (though by so much as they may seeme to have colour of law and forme of justice, they may be truly and really said to have the more and greater height of impudence). And upon this foundation of asserting the clearness and legality of the said unparalleled treasons, perpetrated on the said King, doe build hopes and inferences to the high dishonour of the regal estate, and in truth to the utter disinherision of his sacred Majesty that now is, and the devesting him of those rights which the law of nature and nations and the knowne laws of the Kingdom of England have adjudged inherent to his royal line, and the law of God himselfe (if sacred writ may be soe stiled, which this age doth loudly call in question) hath consecrated unto him.

"And as arguments easily and naturally deduced from the aforesaid cursed and destructive principles, with much indeavour, they press and perswade the power of the commission to be null and void, and all magestacy and office thereon depending to have lost their vigor and efficacy, but such means assuredly expecting advantages for the accomplishment

of their lawless and tyrannous intentions.

"Be it, therefore, declared and enacted, and it is hereby enacted by governor, council and burgesses of this grand assembly and the authority for the same : That what person soever, whether stranger or inhabitant of this colony, after the date of this act, by reasoning, discourse or argument shall go about to defend or maintain the late traitorous proceedings against the aforesaid King of most happy memory, under any notion of law and justice, such person using reasoning, discourse or argument, or uttering any words or speeches to such purpose or effect, and being proved by competent witness, shall be adjudged an accessory *post factum*, to the death of the aforesaid King, and shall be proceeded against for the same, according to the knowne lawes of England, or whoever shall go about by irreverent or scandalous words or language to blast the memory and honour of that late most pious King (deserving ever altars and monuments in the hearts of all good men) shall upon conviction suffer such censure and punishment as shall be thought fit by the governour and council.

"And be it further enacted : That what person soever shall by words or speeches indeavor to inserate any doubt, scruple or question of or concerning the undoubted and inherent right of his majesty that now is to the collony of Virginia, and all other

his majesties dominions and countryes as king and supreme governour, such words and speeches shall be adjudged high treason. And it is also enacted: That what person soever, by false reports and malicious rumors, shall spread abroad among the people anything to change of government or to the lessening of the power and authority of the governour or government either in civil or ecclesiastical causes (which this assembly hath and doth declare to be full and plenarie

to all intents and purposes) such persons not onely the authors of such reports and rumours, but the reporters and divulgars thereof (unless it be done by way of legall information befor a magestrate) shall be adjudged equally guilty and shall suffer such punishment even to severity as shall be thought fitt, according to the nature and quality of the offence." 1 Hening's Statute at Large, pp. 359-360.

ELLIOTT ANTHONY.

FOUR MEN OF TACOMA.

WILLIAM H. PRITCHARD.

THE State of Washington, one of the youngest daughters of the Republic, may be said to have achieved greatness at a bound. Like a giantess new-born, she sprang forth to rival in her very infancy, the staid old commonwealths of the east and south. Her territory is a land where wealth unlimited awaits the hand of industry and pluck. Not only in the fertility of her fields, nor in the golden timber of her mountains, do her riches lie. Her mines of iron and coal, yet comparatively undeveloped, bid fair to render Washington the greatest coal and iron mining region of the world. Men of foresight, grit and energy have flocked to this new State, capital has invested untold millions here;

labor finds here a promised land; railways have ribbed the hills with steel, and Washington has no rival State in her prosperity. The men who have been instrumental in furthering these great interests deserved to be ranked among the true pioneers of the great northwest. It is a fact worthy of consideration that settlers of a few short years ago are now the pioneers, and a man who has lived six months in Washington is looked upon as "an old resident." The pioneers of Washington are, as a general rule, selfmade, energetic, and comparatively young men. Their character is impressed upon the State.

The subject of this sketch has achieved an enviable reputation as a

jurist in the City of Tacoma, where he stands to-day in the front rank of the legal profession.

William Hugh Pritchard, who is known and recognized throughout the State as one of the leading lawyers in this young commonwealth, was born on a farm near the village of Independence, Richland county, O., July 18, 1851. His father was William Pritchard, a native of Derby, Derbyshire, England, whose paternal parent was engaged in the mercantile business, as keeper of a book and music store. His mother, Jane Pritchard, was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., her father being John Wilson, a well to do farmer of Irish descent.

Young Pritchard's education, until his sixteenth year, was merely that which a farmer's boy ordinarily obtains by working through the summer and attending a common district school in the winter. He possessed an ambition, however, which could not be crippled or confined by the limits of rural tuition. At the age of sixteen he resolved to obtain a higher education, and the legal profession was his exalted goal. From the aim in life thus taken, he never swerved, and, as Mr. Pritchard himself put it in an epistle to a friend some time ago, "I am still trying to accomplish the end, i. e. to become a lawyer," happily showing his appreciation of that unceasing mental application necessary to merit the broad unqualified title of "lawyer." His

higher education began at Greentown Academy, Perryville, O., from whence he went to Dennison University, Granville, O., and finally to Wooster University, Wooster, O., where he was distinguished in his classes, and where he became a recognized leader in debate. From Wooster, young Pritchard graduated with the class of '74, standing third in rank in a class of 28, and receiving the distinction of being selected to deliver the "honorary oration" on commencement day.

During these latter years, wherein his college education was obtained, Mr. Pritchard relied upon his own efforts to meet the expenses of the course. He labored hard in vacation, and his savings paid the greater part of his schooling, although at times he was compelled to stop school in order to procure funds with which to proceed, and some of his educational expenses were settled after graduation by the repayment of loans secured to aid in finishing his studies.

Mr. Pritchard's tastes in early life were not marked except by love of debate and of legal lore of every character. His assiduity in the study of the law has borne its reward in his success as a barrister to-day. He first began the practice of law in Mansfield, O., in 1879, and remained there until 1884, securing a lucrative business and meeting remarkable success, but the delays of procedure in the courts there, and the flattering accounts he had received of the prospects of the then Territory of Washington, and es-

pecially of the City of Tacoma, induced him to start for the latter place in 1884. It seems but a very short time since then, yet those six years have witnessed marvelous changes; they have seen forests felled to give place to settlements which have grown to populous cities; and so rapid has been the change—so great the influx of home-seekers and fortune hunters, in the past year or two that it may not be wondered at that William Hugh Pritchard is classed as a Washington pioneer.

Arriving in the evergreen State, he made his home temporarily at Colfax, but he soon left a good practice there to enter a broader and better field at Tacoma, where his sterling abilities are acknowledged and his stalwart, honorable character respected by bench and bar and people.

Until his advent in Tacoma, Mr. Pritchard was never a candidate for any public office, and he has never filled one other than that of school director and trustee of Colfax College. Recently his indorsement and

support for the office of United States District Judge was not equalled by that of any other candidate, and the only reason of his failure to receive that appointment was an unfortunate political situation which seemed to render it necessary to appoint another. A notable circumstance in that matter was Mr. Pritchard's unanimous endorsement by the bar in all three places where he had resided.

Reared and educated in the Presbyterian faith, Mr. Pritchard still adheres to the precepts of that church; while in politics he has always been a straight and consistent Republican. He was married July, 18, 1874, to Miss Sophia Leiter, a farmer's daughter, of Lucas, O.

William H. Pritchard stands high in the Masonic order, and is a member of the Royal Arch Degree. He is still a young man, and bids fair to write his name in glowing letters on the pages of Washington State history.

WILL L. VISSCHER.

HON. FREMONT CAMPBELL.

SOME of the strong traits of Scotch character are a high sense of justice, strict integrity, unyielding tenacity, and cool, good judgment. These predominate in the character of Hon. Fremont Campbell, of Tacoma, Washington, who though a typical American and a typical Westener, is nevertheless of Scotch blood from both sides of his house—that of his father and that of his mother. Judge Campbell's father, Alexander Campbell, who is his son's nearest neighbor at American Lake, a beautiful resort near Tacoma, was born July 24, 1824, at New London, Prince Edwards Island, British North America. He studied law with his father, Alexander Campbell, who was circuit judge of the province mentioned, for sixteen years, and was a native of Scotland. In 1848, Alexander Campbell, the younger, emigrated to Madison, Wis., began there the practice of law, and was for eight years a member of the Wisconsin State Senate. In the spring of 1880 he emigrated once more, this time taking up his residence at Tacoma, where, or in the close neighborhood, he has resided ever since, practicing his profession until within the last two or three years, in which latter time he has been enjoying the competency which

by so many years of arduous labor he so fairly earned. Judge Campbell's mother whose maiden name was Jane McKenzie, was also born in New London, of Scottish parents—Benjamin and Isabella McKenzie—who emigrated to Prince Edwards Island in 1810, where Benjamin and his brother, Sir William McKinzie, were ship-builders and owners. Fremont Campbell, the subject of this sketch was born at Madison, the capital of Wisconsin, October 7, 1857, and was named in honor of the famous path-finder, General John Charles Fremont. He was educated at the Madison University, graduating there in 1873, and then began the law course, after taking which he entered the law office of Mayor John Taffe. Having inherited a predilection for the profession, he soon became proficient in the prescribed "rules of civil action" as defined by Blackstone, and in 1877, he settled at Belmont, Nev., and practiced his profession, having been admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of that State. In 1880 he went to Tacoma and engaged in the wholesale and retail grocery trade in the firm of Rebard & Campbell, and remained in that business until 1883, when, again taking up the law, he was elected in the fall

of that year Prosecuting Attorney for Pierce county, of which Tacoma is the capital city. He served in that office two years, but was re-elected in 1888 by the largest majority of any candidate for any office in the Territory. He was holding that office when, in February of 1890, he was appointed Superior Judge for Pierce county by Hon. Elisha P. Ferry, Governor of Washington, under an act of the first legislature of the State.

Judge Campbell was born and educated a Republican in politics, and had always been, up to the time of his going on the bench, a strong and active partisan. He was a member of the first Republican State convention and was chairman of the Republican Central Committee for Pierce county during the first political campaign for the election of State officers.

Judge Campbell is a man of marked ability as a lawyer, a forcible and convincing speaker, given to heavy blows of logic rather than to flights of rhetoric and high-sounding eloquence. He is a gentleman of the highest sense of honor and is remarkably genial and popular. Withal, he is a dignified and just judge, and in his high judicial position is building up for himself the reputation of being a brilliant jurist. Notwithstanding the great demands which have been made upon his time during his unusually active life, he has been a close student and an almost omnivorous reader, having thus acquired a remarkable fund of general knowledge,

besides that which was demanded for his profession. No man has warmer friends than Judge Fremont Campbell, and, being a man of positive views, he has, of course, made some enemies; for, in a general way, a public man who has no enemies deserves no friends, though none of those who are thus antagonistic to Judge Campbell have ever doubted his spotless integrity. Both as Prosecuting Attorney and as Superior Judge, a faithful, careful and conscientious attention to duty has ever marked the official career of Fremont Campbell, and he has, in the performance of the functions pertaining thereto, as well as in his bearing as a gentleman and patriotic citizen, been a credit to his constituency and has done honor to himself and the places he has filled. Being yet a young man—but little more than thirty-two years of age—he has made a brilliant start in life, and will yet be heard from higher up.

Judge Campbell was married about eight years ago to Miss Grace L. Reynolds, a native of Washington, who was born at Olympia, the capital of the State (then a Territory), February 22d, 1864, and is a granddaughter of Hon. William T. Spooner, of Wisconsin. She is the mother of four bright and interesting children—Clarence A., aged six years; Fremont Clinton, aged four; Mercedes J., aged two, and Viva M., aged one.

With dignity, softened by geniality; a fair fortune, and yet a love for employment; scholarly attainments, good

health and a happy family, Judge Fremont Campbell's lot in life is a pleasant one, and his legion of friends hope that he will live to a ripe old

age to enjoy his present honors and the greater ones which will certainly cluster about him.

WILL L. VISSCHER.

WILLIAM D. TYLER.

In studying the potential causes of the sudden and rapid growth of the great northwest, the limitless resources of the section are not alone to be considered, and one must of necessity turn to the character of the men who were first to recognize and profit by its advantages, and to whose vim and push and enterprise the almost marvellous progress of this new and particularly undeveloped country is largely due. It is worthy of note that the pioneers of Washington are, as a rule, liberal, broad-minded men, schooled in business experience, endowed with foresight and adapted by nature and intellectual training to be the advance guard of a prosperous civilization. Perhaps it may be said, in a majority of cases, that they were self-made men, from the ground up. Among those who were attracted hither by the glowing prospects, some half dozen years ago, few there were who left behind them in the populous East a ground-work of such prosperity as that enjoyed by William D. Tyler, the pioneer hotel man of Tacoma.

Mr. Tyler's career thus far, from his very boyhood, has been one of business activity, and the details of his

series of successes on the road to prominence are valuable lessons to the young and aspiring, as showing what may be accomplished by tact, talent and persistent application to commendable purposes. Like many of the other solid men of the northwest, he is yet a comparatively young man, having been born at Port Huron, Mich., January 12th, 1849.

It will be of interest to revert to his family history. His father, Joseph Calkins Tyler, was born in Orange county, N. Y., August 14th, 1804, and removing to Michigan in 1828, was elected a member of the first constitutional convention of that State. He resided at and near Port Huron till the spring of 1851, when he returned with his family to the Empire State, and, after a brief residence at Watkins, went to Canton, Bradford county, Pa., where he made his home until his death, which occurred while visiting his son at Altoona, Pa., August 12th, 1882, at the ripe age of seventy-eight years. He had always been a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. As to the ancestry of Joseph Calkins Tyler, they came from England in 1680, and set-

tled in Connecticut. Several of his ancestral relations were soldiers in the Revolutionary War, and were engaged in some of the most important battles of that struggle for freedom, as well as in the war of 1812. He gave one son (an older brother of the subject of this sketch) to the war for the Union. That boy served in Baker's famous California Brigade, which was recruited in Pennsylvania, and shared its fortunes from Ball's Bluff to the close of the rebellion. The mother of W. D. Tyler, Margaret McDowell Tyler, was of Scotch parentage, and was born at Watkins, N. Y., in 1808, and died at Canton, Pa., June 9th, 1877.

William was not blessed with more than a common school education, and that terminated when he was but eleven years of age. Since that time he has been almost continuously engaged in business, commencing at that early period in life as a telegrapher, perhaps the most juvenile telegrapher on record. His first service was at Canton, Pa., with the Williamsport & Elmira Railroad, since merged into the Northern Central; and he passed through every branch of the service of a railroad as telegrapher, passenger agent, superintendent's clerk, etc., till the year 1869, when he entered on his career as a hotel man at Minnequa Springs, Pa., a noted summer resort. Here he remained until 1878, giving part of his time and attention to the management of another larger hotel, the Herdic House, at Williamsport, Pa., and

to his duties as manager of the Crescent Nail and Bar Iron Works.

In February, 1879, Mr. Tyler was summoned by the Pennsylvania Railroad to assume the management of the company's two large hotels, the Logan House, at Altoona, and the Mountain House, at Cresson Springs, Pa. At the latter place he superintended the erection of the hotel just mentioned, one of the largest and most completely equipped houses in the East, having capacity to accommodate 1,000 people. These railway hotels together care for 1,500 people daily throughout the entire season.

Overburdened with work, Mr. Tyler's health became impaired in the summer of 1882, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, with unparalleled liberality, gave him a year's leave of absence on full pay, of which he took advantage to make a long contemplated trip to Europe. After spending ten months in travel through Ireland, England, France, Italy and Switzerland, he returned in the summer of 1883 and resumed his duties; but his strength being unequal to the task, the railroad company offered him another leave of absence in the fall of that year, when he paid his first visit to Tacoma, at the request of Mr. C. B. Wright, to make suggestions for the building of the Tacoma Hotel, then under construction. Upon his return East, at the urgent insistence of Mr. Wright, he consented to resign his eastern position and cast his lot with Tacoma. Early in the

following year he brought his family to that now flourishing city, and until the 14th of October, 1889, conducted the celebrated Hotel Tacoma, since when he has been actively engaged with the Pacific National Bank, as its vice-president.

Mr. Tyler was married January 15th, 1878, to Miss Josie R. Eaton, of Louisville, Ky., and their union has been blessed with three handsome children, Margaret, Percy and Jeanie. The family adheres to the teachings of the Methodist Episcopal Church, while in politics Mr. Tyler is a stalwart Republican.

Since his advent in the State of Washington, William D. Tyler has achieved a prominence which extends throughout the northwest. He has associated himself with many of the strong financial concerns of Puget

Sound, and in moneyed circles his name is a tower of strength. He now occupies the distinguished office of President of the Puget Sound University, and is the Vice-President of Washington College. In addition to this, he is Vice-President of the Tacoma Light and Water Company, Vice-President of the Pacific National Bank, Director of the Tacoma Theatre Company, and Director of the Wilkeson Coal and Coke Company, and also of the Nisqually Coal Company. Thus, it may be seen, he has fully identified himself with the best interests of his adopted State, and the hard-working telegraph boy has raised himself to a station of honor and riches and ease in the land where the garden is fast taking the place of the wilderness.

WILL L. VISSCHER.

JOSEPHUS D. CAUGHRAN.

TASTES in the pursuits of life are as varied as are human dispositions. In some it is natural growth; in others it is cultivated in boyhood. Some of the strongest men of the country were reared on farms and had moderate advantages in their youth. The boys thus reared usually attend the district school three months in the winter and work on the farm from early spring until chilly autumn. They know practically but little of the "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain"

of town life. Country boys—those brought up to habits of industry—are not always at the front, like most of those of town life, in the ready display of what they know, for the reason that, observation being the first and most effectual teacher in early boyhood, the town affords greater opportunities therefor than the country. But these opportunities are not always the most healthful in the cultivation they afford. They too often inspire a spirit of emulation in others

that leads them to similar methods of disrepute. Youthful life in the country, with its pure air and healthful exercise of body and mind, until habits of industry and correct ways are cultivated, is far better than that of the town, surrounded, as it is, to a greater or less extent, by nearly every species of demoralizing and vicious influences. A boy left without paternal direction from childhood, who acquires a taste for farm life and work, grows up to sturdy manhood with good habits—having made his own way from a wage-worker to business success in pursuits in the country and the town—illustrates this view.

Josephus D. Caughran acquired an early taste for agricultural pursuits. His father, James Caughran, a native of New York, but of Irish descent, was a farmer, but died when his son was but two months old, leaving him in the care of his mother, whose maiden name was Harriet Bamford, a native of Indiana, whose father was in the war of 1812, enlisting at the age of fourteen years. Josephus was born on a farm near Muscatine, Ia., the 12th of July, 1839; attended the district school during winters; worked on the farm summers, when old enough, until he was eighteen years of age; then entered Cornell (Iowa) College, remaining a year and a half, when, in 1861, he enlisted as a private soldier in Company H of the Eleventh Iowa Infantry Regiment, serving gallantly until the close of the war; re-enlisting as a veteran in December,

1863; was promoted to a sergeant, and, later, was commissioned a lieutenant.

At the close of the war, in 1865, Mr. Caughran was honorably mustered out of service and returned to his home in Muscatine county, where he taught a district school for a year or two. He then purchased a farm and carried on farming in Iowa with success until 1872, when he sold out and removed to Shelby, Ia., where he engaged in grain, lumber and banking business for thirteen years, with good success.

In 1885 the asthma compelled Mr. Caughran to seek another latitude; and, being attracted to the Pacific Coast, he came to Tacoma, where he invested money in the manufacture of wooden ware and shingles. At the end of about a year misfortune overtook him in the destruction of his establishment by fire, he losing \$14,000 thereby. He first organized the shingle trade in Tacoma, and made the first shipment of this now extensive product of Western Washington to Iowa, Illinois and Ohio.

After his fiery loss, Mr. Caughran, in January, 1887, having made some investments in Tacoma real estate, turned his attention to the real estate business, in which he has since, to a greater or less extent, continued with success. Meantime he has also engaged in various other enterprises, among which was the shipment, under his charge, in 1888, of the first wheat from Tacoma to foreign parts

through the Tacoma Dock and Warehouse Company, the shipments that year reaching about a million bushels. He also was one of the promoters and organizers of the Pacific Navigation Company, of Tacoma, in 1888, of which he is now president, its fleet now containing four Puget Sound steamers. In 1888 Mr. Caughran was elected a member of the city council of Tacoma and served two years; was an active and comprehensive member, serving as chairman of the committee of streets and on public property, and on the committee having charge of the sewerage system. For these city improvements about \$1,500 were expended during these two years. In May, 1890, the new city council selected him as a member of the charter commission of fifteen freeholders, provided by law to frame a new city charter for Tacoma, and was elected June 10th in a contest between two tickets. He is a member of the Tacoma Chamber of Commerce, and in 1887 was (and now) a member of the

executive committee thereof. He is an attendant of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and also a member of the Republican party.

Mr. Caughran was married at Muscatine, Ia., February 22d, 1868, to Miss Mary Ann Morton, a native of Ohio, born August, 1844, who moved with her parents to Muscatine; is a niece of W. G. Barnard, a prominent coal and iron operator of Bellaire, O. He has four children, to each of whom Mr. Caughran is giving a collegiate education, the two oldest daughters now going through the Northwestern College at Evanston, Ill.

Through adherence to purpose, industry, perseverance and manly methods through life, Mr. Caughran has achieved a fair success in the accumulation of a competency, as he enters the shady side of life, thus illustrating that any young man can achieve success through any pursuit if he has the will and the push.

CHARLES W. HOBART.

VERSIONS OF THE BIBLE.*

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE MORE IMPORTANT VERSIONS AND EDITIONS.

XVI.

1566.

An edition of the Bible in English (Cranmer's version) was printed at Rouen by Hamillon, at the expense of Richard Carmarden.

An edition of the Bible was printed in French at Geneva by Perrin, and one in Italian, at Venice, by Andrea Muschio.

The Psalms of David, translated into Latin verse by George Buchanan (while he was a prisoner in a monastery of Portugal, by order of the Inquisition), is thought to be the first edition of this celebrated version. In the production there are no less than twenty-nine varieties of metre, and therein is the famous epigram of Buchanan to Mary, Queen of Scots :

"Nympha, Caledoniæ quæ nunc feliciter oræ
Missa per innumeros sceptra tueris auos."

The Bibles of this edition also contain curious wood-cuts representing the signs of the Zodiac and the occupations of the inhabitants of Strasbourg. A copy is in the possession of Mr. David Laing.

1567.

A Welsh version of the entire New Testament, except the book of Revelation, was translated by the Bishop of St. David's and edited by William Salesbury. In this work, printed at London, valuable assistance was rendered by the Bishops of St. Asaph, Bangor, Hereford and Llandaff. The printing is in long lines, thirty-one to the full page. The book of Revelation is ascribed to Huet. The whole version was made from the Greek, collated with the Latin, and although its fidelity has not been disputed, yet there are faults in style and orthography. It is divided into chapters, but has no distinction of verses, except in a few books toward the end. It was dedicated to Queen Elizabeth and was printed in black-letter, at the expense of Humphrey Toy. This is the first New Testament printed in the Welsh language, although a Welsh version of the Bible in manuscript is preserved at Celydd. Five years earlier a law was enacted by parliament enforcing the translation of the entire Scriptures into the Welsh lan-

* Copyright, 1889, by Charles W. Darling.

guage, and, in consequence of such enactment, the bishops above named superintended the preparation of this edition, only five hundred copies of which were printed.

An edition of the Bible was printed in Latin at Antwerp by Plantin, and Rovilius and Tornæsius each printed a separate edition in Latin at Lyons.

An edition of the Bible was printed in French by Etienne at Geneva.

1568.

An edition of the Bible was printed in English at London by Richard Jugge. This is identical with the "Bishop's Bible," and it is a revision of the "Great Bible," undertaken by Archbishop Parker, whose name does not appear upon the title-page. On the inner page is engraved a portrait of Queen Elizabeth. This Bible is sometimes called the "Treacle Bible," from the circumstance that in Jeremiah viii, 22nd, it reads, "Is there no treacle in Gilead?" It is also occasionally called the "Leda Bible," from the use of one of a series of capital letters designed after Ovid and used by Jugge in his other books. The Bishop's Bible was published about ten years after Queen Elizabeth ascended the throne, for it was determined that an authorized translation should be secured which would be free from the party spirit animating the translation of the "Breeches Bible," and fairly represent the biblical knowledge of the day. A number of competent Greek and Hebrew scholars were employed in the revision of the text, and

bishops as well as laymen worked together, in order to accomplish as speedily as possible the task which they had undertaken. The most important part was entrusted to the following named clergymen: Pentateuch—W. E. W. Extoniensis, Alley, Bishop of Exeter; II Samuel—R. M. R. Menevensis, David, Bishop of St. David's; II Chronicles—E. W. E. Wigornensis, Home, Bishop of Winchester; Daniel—T. C. L. T. Covent et Lichf Bentham, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield; Malachi—E. L. E. Grindal, Bishop of London; II Maccabees—J. N. J. Norricensis Parkhurst, Bishop of Norwich; The Acts—R. E. R. Eliensis Cox, Bishop of Ely; I Corinthians—G. G. Goodman, Dean of Westminster. Archbishop Parker had no desire to confine the work to the clergy, but he signally failed in his efforts to obtain much aid from laymen. Although initials were affixed by most of the translators to their work, it was the intention of the archbishop that the translation should be regarded as the work of the church and not of individuals. As each translator finished the work assigned to him he returned it to the primate, who had the whole affair under his supervision. There were also translated, in addition to the above-named books, Genesis and Exodus, the Gospels of Matthew and Mark, and most of the epistles of Paul. The prefaces were written by the archbishop. The appended notes are free from sectarian bias, due, without doubt, to

the instructions each translator received not to make unnecessary alterations in the text of the Great Bible, to which the people had become accustomed, and to make use of no bitter notes on any text. When completed, the whole work was formally sanctioned by the synod. The books of this Bible are arranged as Legal, Historical, Sapiental and Prophetic, and the combination produced by this classification in the New Testament is as follows: The gospels, the general epistles and those to the Hebrews, Titus and Philemon are called Legal; the rest of the epistles of Paul are the Sapiental; the Acts of the Apostles are the Historical, and Revelation comes under the head of Prophetic. At the beginning of the book of Joshua is the portrait of Dudley, Earl of Leicester, and at the commencement of the Psalms is that of Cecil, afterwards Lord Burleigh. When the whole work was ready for publication, Archbishop Parker wrote to Cecil, requesting him to obtain from the Queen a license for this version, which request was readily granted. A full page of the text has fifty-seven lines, and the whole number of the engravings, including the title, portraits and maps, is one hundred and forty-three. The preface, which first appears (written by Archbishop Parker), reads thus: "Search yee the Scriptures, for in them yee think to have eternal life, and those they bee which beare witnesse of me."

The archbishop then refers to the various translations which had followed one another in such rapid succession and requests the reader "Not to be offended with the ambiguity of translations, since no offence can bee justly taken for this newe labour, nothyng prejudicing any other man's judgment by this doyng, nor yet hereby professing this to be so absolute a translation as that hereafter myght followe none other that myght see that whiche as yet was not understanded." In this edition was also retained Cranmer's prologue. The translators of the Authorized Version probably selected from the eight folio editions of the Bishop's Bible this edition as their basis for the Authorized Version of 1611.

An edition of the Bible was printed in English at Geneva, by John Crespin; the Psalms of David were printed in Dutch by A de Solemne, and an edition was printed in Latin at Lyons, by Frellonius. An edition of the Bible was printed in Latin and French at Geneva, by Jacques Bourgeois, and at the same city the New Testament was printed in Greek, by Stephens. An edition of the Bible, annotated by Rene Benoist, was printed in Latin and French at Paris, by M. Guillard. A version of the Gospels, and of the Epistles, were made in Misteco, a language spoken in Oajaca, Mexico. This version was made by Benedict Ferdinand, but no portion of it is known to be extant. Owing to the

wide diffusion of the Spanish language in Mexico, and the establishment of schools in which Spanish is taught, the Spanish version seems to be the most available to all the natives of this vast territory.

1569.

Another edition of the Bishops' Bible was published in English at London, by Richard Jugge. This edition is very interesting, as showing the transition from the old to the new mode of division, for it combines the two. The letters of the alphabet are placed down the sides of the chapter which are not separated into verses, but the numbers are intermingled with the text. On the title-page is a picture of Queen Elizabeth sitting on a throne with the emblems of Justice on one side, and Mercy on the other. A representation of the Creation is over the first chapter of Genesis, and the initial letter is set within Archbishop Parker's Coat of

Arms, impaled with those of the See of Canterbury. In the next chapter is a map of the Garden of Eden, as seen in imagination, giving the relative positions of the four rivers. To the twenty-seventh chapter of Leviticus is appended a table showing the degrees of kindred, and of "affinitie or aliaunce of matrimonie" by which it was intended to prove that the Church of England was not afraid to uphold the laws of God on this subject. Many of the renderings of this edition are peculiar, and in Psalms XLV., 9; the verse reads thus: "Kings' daughters are among thy honorable women, upon thy ryght hande standeth the queene, on a vesture of golde of Ophir." The notes appended reads as follows: "Ophir is thought to be the Llande in the West coaste of late found by Christopher Columbo, from whence at this day is brought most fine golde."

CHARLES W. DARLING.

To be Continued.

SOME OF THE MINERAL SPRINGS OF COLORADO.

I.

WHILE recently in Manitou Springs, a paper upon the "Mineral Springs of Colorado" came to my notice. It was prepared by Dr. T. G. Horn, while a member of the State Board of Health of Colorado, serving from 1877 to 1885. When published it was considered an exhaustive treatment of the subject, so far as the mineral springs of the State were then discovered. Dr. Horn made visits to each of the localities named in his report. Such a work, from such a source, is authoritative. It is the foundation for a supplemental report (which this article is not in the least calculated to supply), taking up those more recently discovered throughout the State.

From Dr. Horn's pamphlet the following extract is taken, for the purpose of accounting particularly for the famous springs about Manitou, and also for the one recently discovered by Dr. Horn himself, to which his name has been given:

"The origin of springs has been a subject of inquiry by philosophers of all ages. We have Aristotle's views, who believed that large caverns in the interior of the earth were filled with air which, at the roofs, was con-

densed to water by the cold, and thus made way to the surface of the earth by various outlets. Descartes, who was fond of new theories, gave it as his opinion that immense caverns existed in the interior of the earth, into which water flowed from the sea; there this water was converted into vapor by the interior fires that existed, ascended to the upper part of the caverns, and by the low temperature was condensed to water; thence the water was forced upward through the crevices in the rocks and escaped as springs. Since that time Marietta and Holley have given a theory which is generally accepted, depending upon rainfall, including snow and dew— promulgated by each about the same time—proving these to be sufficient to supply all the water that flows from rivers and springs. But many of these springs contain ingredients in large quantities not found in rain-water or sea-water. Whence and how do they obtain these constituents? Pure water possesses a solvent power unequalled by all other fluids. Rocks, glass and all other solids are affected more or less by its continued action, and by the addition of carbonic acid gas its solvent power on many sub-

stances is greatly increased. Permeating, as it does, not only every fissure of the earth, but the solid rock, collecting in mines, dripping from roofs of caves, etc., it is not surprising to find it containing large amounts of ingredients, when it has passed through thousands of feet of dense rock, occupying years or centuries, it may be, in its passage. And again, if this stream, thus impregnated, becomes imprisoned between almost impermeable strata, it will flow onward till a fissure in the overlying strata is found, when, by hydrostatic pressure, it is forced upward and bursts from the earth as a mineral spring."

The Colorado Springs *Republic* recently published the following account of Dr. T. G. Horn's mineral spring: "During the month of August the *Republic* published the fact of the discovery of a valuable spring of mineral water on the West Colorado Springs tract, one mile west of this city, by Dr. T. G. Horn, and in a locality admirably adapted to its utilization for sanitary purposes. Since that time the water from this spring has had a thorough practical test as to its medicinal qualities by a large number of people of this city and vicinity suffering with kidney and bladder catarrhal disorders, and all catarrhal troubles of the stomach and bowels, and irregularities of that functional system. A large number of our people have made regular and daily pilgrimages to the spring for a

drink of the most delightful in taste and the most invigorating draught which the hand of nature provides from the depths of her hidden storehouse. People unable to go there themselves have had their friends go for them to bring a daily supply of this water, until by its regular use, they have in a short time, and almost miraculously so, been able to go themselves. And such cures are permanent, as a daily moderate use tends to keep the entire functional system in a healthy, active state. These people are prepared to testify of the positive benefit derived from the use of this water. The known sanitary advantages of Colorado Springs, its salubrious climate and an altitude adapted to any form of disease curable by these waters, opens up a means for restoration to health unequalled by any other section of country in the world and adapted to a larger class of invalids than any other locality. Since the discovery of this spring the doctor has had the well cemented from bottom to top, separating it perfectly from any possible seepage of surface water. The flow from this well now exceeds two hundred gallons per hour and is fed by the spring which oozes out of the side of a bluff. The spring was lowered to a depth of thirteen and a half feet, where was struck the flow of an inexhaustable supply. Its location is such as to command a magnificent view of the finest panoramic scene in nature which can be found anywhere

among all the boasted romantic spots of the earth. From it is presented a magnificent near view of the Rocky Mountains, from whose snow-capped summits the cool breezes will make a delightful summer residence for restoration to health near by it. For these reasons the organization of a company for a sanitarium hotel is now being made to utilize it more fully, and in the meantime the demand has become so great for the water that the doctor is now obliged to make daily shipments in large quantities.

"These waters belong to the series of medicinal springs known as calcic, the exact constituents and of their curative power, medical works have already determined. The water is perfectly clear, tasteless and odorless, and for that reason has the excellent peculiarity about its being medicinal without the sometimes unpleasant sensation or suspicion of tasting the medicine. Its constituents are very marked in analysis and of such waters there are only seven springs known in this country. Three of these are in Michigan, two in Virginia and one in Ohio, the best being the celebrated sweet water springs of Virginia, and to which, Dr. Horn's spring is very near a comparison in constituents. Below we give a comparison of the analysis of one of the sweet water springs with the calcic spring owned by Dr. Horn. The analysis of the Doctor's spring is by Mr. H. W. Lamb, an experienced chemist connected

with the laboratory of Colorado college. The analysis of Dr. Horn's spring shows that it contains silica, iron and alumina, lime, magnesia, soda, potash, chlorine and sulphuric acid combined as follows in grains:

Silica,	0.828	Grains.
Iron and Alumina, . . .	0.87	"
Chloride of Sodium, . . .	0.533	"
Sulphate of Potassium, . . .	0.491	"
Sulphate of Sodium, . . .	1.833	"
Carbonate of Sodium, . . .	1.6	"
Carbonate of Lime, . . .	5.655	"
Carbonate of Magnesia, . . .	4.458	"

The analysis of the Virginia spring shown in grains:

Carbonate of Magnesia, . . .	0.103	Grains.
Carbonate of Lime, . . .	3.757	"
Chloride of Sodium, . . .	0.017	"
Chloride of Magnesium, . . .	0.839	"
Chloride of Calcium, . . .	0.018	"
Sulphate of Soda, . . .	0.793	"
Sulphate of Magnesia, . . .	1.174	"
Sulphate of Lime, . . .	1.646	"
Peroxide of Iron, . . .	0.018	"
Sodium,	Trace	"
Eortz Phosphates,	"	"
Silica,	0.021	"

Dr. Horn is a Virginian by birth and a lineal descendant of Martin Luther. He was born September 5th, 1832, in Martinsburg, Berkeley county, that State. He graduated from St. James College, Hagerstown, Md., in his sixteenth year. His education was with a view of becoming a Presbyterian minister, but bronchial troubles diverted his mind to medicine as a profession. In 1856 he removed to St. Charles, Mo., where he

began the study of medicine in the office of E. D. Bevitt, M.D. Was one term at the Missouri Medical College, at St. Louis. He entered the service of the Government as a surgeon in 1861, serving to the close of the war. He was retained by the government four years after its close and had charge of frontier forts until 1867. He then returned to St. Louis, entered St. Louis Medical College, from which he graduated and received the degree of M.D. in 1868. The Missouri Medical College subsequently conferred its honors upon him, in 1872.

Dr. Horn removed to Colorado Springs in 1874, where he has since resided, in the continued practice of his profession. In 1876 he was appointed by Governor Routt a member of the State Board of Health for the term of eight years. He held the

position of president of the State Medical Society in the year 1877; was a member of the school board in his own city for five years; is a member in high standing in the Masonic fraternity, and at this writing holds the honorable position of Grand Master of the I. O. O. F. in the State of Colorado. Has been connected with the Sunday school work since he was sixteen years old, and is recognized as a leader in that noble cause.

Dr. Horn's practice to-day is very large. He is a kindly man, whose sympathies are specially with those who walk the humbler ways of life. I have seen his office filled with the extremes of society—the very rich and the very poor; but all receive the same personal treatment. He is no respecter of persons upon the level of his office floor.

H. D. T.

SICILY.

MR. SESSIONS' SUMMER IN EUROPE AND AFRICA.

WE had a most delightful stay at Malta, and were agreeably surprised at the thrift and beauty of the island and the intelligence of many of the people we were so fortunate as to meet on the island and on our steamer. We ascended the tower of the Palace, through the kindness of Governor Torrence, and had a general view of the three cities of Malta with the suburbs, with Catholic

churches in the distance on the mountain heights which present a fine architectural appearance. In another part of the palace are the rooms containing the museum and the free library of 50,000 volumes, which shows how much is being done to educate the people. They expend three hundred and five pounds, or about fifteen hundred dollars yearly for the purchase of new books.

The commander of Malta is appointed by the British government, and the Maltese think he is very arbitrary; there is great commotion in the council now on account of the government having one majority and passing a law restricting the liberty of the press, which is said to be as abusive of public men (or more so, if possible) than in the United States; but at all events, the Maltese are on fire on account of this arbitrary movement. We saw in the museum the original act of donation of the Island of Malta and Gozo, and of the fortress of Tripoli to the Order of St. John of Jerusalem by Charles V., passed on the 25th of March, 1530. As we go on board our steamer we see numerous boats loaded with English ladies and gentlemen, who have come down to the steamer to bid good bye to a colonel in command, his wife and daughters. We had not seen much of the English residents before, but they were very cordial, and remained rowing about the steamer until she sailed and soon went up the bay, all waving their handkerchiefs until out of sight. We enjoyed the company of the colonel and his family, and parted with them at Pisa. The director of the college at Malta, two professors and two of the teachers in the public schools were on our steamer; they spoke good English and gave us much valuable information about Malta, and an interesting history of the islands and

cities that we passed. We soon came onto the coast of Sicily and stop first at Syracuse, whose noble temples and ruins show the shadows of the centuries past and indicate a history, telling us how art and philosophy flourished. We stop a few hours here, and then sail out of the beautiful harbor which looks like a lake, and for some time we do not know how our steamer is to get to sea again, but soon a narrow entrance is passed and we get a full view of the old city and its ruins.

Sicily has gone through many most wonderful changes, and has been occupied by Hercules, according to fables, and in modern times by Spain, Austria, France and Naples until 1860, when the great and brave Garibaldi liberated it, and now Sicily belongs to the United Kingdom of Italy, and her cities of Syracuse, Palermo, Catania, Messina, etc., are growing rapidly, and, like all of Italy, seems to have entered a new era of prosperity. The island is 200 miles in length and has 11,400 square miles of territory, and is all one splendid garden of fruits and flowers. We get off the steamer at Catania, with its 100,000 population; walking up its broad, well paved streets, we pass a statue erected to the memory of the great musician Bellini, who was born here; we go on to "Villi Bellini," where are most beautiful public gardens—music and zoological gardens—here we see great trees of plum-

bago in full bloom, while in my conservatory we are satisfied with a tub of small shrubs.

We had a beautiful bride, with her husband of noble birth, with us from Malta. She said, "My father is a sea captain, but my husband is of noble birth and does nothing." She asked me, "Have you any daughters, and are they *all girls?*" Her English was very broken. Near the harbor is a public washing-place where hundreds of women resort to do their washing, and, like a sewing society, I suppose, retail town gossip.

We soon pass Mt. Etna, about 11,000 feet high; on the top we can see snow, but there is no eruption. The view from the top of Mt. Etna is enchanting, and any one who has read about it in "Resorts of Sicily" will remember the grand description of light and shadow at sunrise and sunset, and where hundreds of miles of land and sea can be seen in the encircling prospect. In the morning early we find ourselves at Messina. All along the coast we see the lights from the little villages and villas on the hilltops, which look very beautiful as the moon shines upon the green foliage. Messina is a very prosperous city of 150,000 inhabitants. I remember it as the place from which we get our Messina oranges, which are so popular and come so early in the season with us. The Campo Santo is very fine, but it does not compare in beauty to the Campo Santo at Genoa, nor is it so ancient and historic as the

one at Pisa. It is on a hill, from which there is a fine view. We pass across the bay to Reggio, which is on the continent, and where the railroad winds around the bay by the sea to Naples. We hear the passengers discussing the train as it comes in, and I could hear the word "Pullman" and see them pointing to a car which I took to be an American Pullman, which is just being introduced here and through Italy. After a thirty hours' stay at Messina, we are glad to get off for Naples. A stiff breeze has been blowing all day and the air has been cool and pleasant, but forbodes "no good" for us in our sail to-night. Those who were able to stay on deck were well paid by seeing Stromboli in full eruption at midnight, throwing out fire and lighting up the sea and sky. We have had a stormy night, and at breakfast hardly half a dozen appear. I get up in time to pass the celebrated rocks of Charybdis and Scylla, where so many shipwrecks have occurred and about which Homer sings. I cannot now recall the tale, but, if I am not mistaken, there was a woman at the bottom of the story. We have no fear of running onto the rocks now, as the science of navigation is so much better understood. The two steamers of the Italian line from Naples to Malta are called Caribdi (Charybdis) and Scilla (Scylla), in memory of Homer's old story.

We soon pass Capri and have a splendid view of Naples—the main-

land, with its thrifty villages and villas dotting the hillsides, with Vesuvius and its smoke and lava, Pompeii and Herculaneum, or their sites, and the islands in the beautiful bay, which are very enchanting. The bay of Naples is the most beautiful bay in the world. The bay of Sitka, in Alaska, is smaller, but much like it. Capri is a mass of rocks; and we pass a great high rock jutting out into the sea, where Tiberius Caesar threw his prisoners over into the sea. This is a historic place, and is closely connected with Augustus and Tiberius and the history of the latter's overthrow, who, "in his old age, trembling at what might be his own destiny, sat on the August rock of Capri, with a Chaldean band to consult the stars."

We have had a thirty-six hours' ride on the steamer from Malta, and are glad enough to get on *terra firma* once more, although we meet the same dreaded custom house officers, who go through our baggage, taking out the little mementoes of Moorish slippers and Fez bags from Morocco, and, weighing them, make us pay eleven francs, or \$2.75 duty, almost as much as they cost. I told the bystanders that Americans ought not to complain, as in New York we could escape duty on everything from officers who were not so polite as these Italians, and they finally allowed us to take our slippers without duty. An Italian who was ugly and wanted to fight because he could not have his examination before us was hustled off to jail by half a dozen officers.

We are on the continent again, after about a month's travel in Africa and the islands of the Mediterranean, which we have enjoyed exceedingly; the people are so different in their manners and customs from anything we have ever seen in all our travels. We were glad to get some oil paintings of Tangiers, Algiers, Malta and Italy, showing the peculiar costumes of each, which will interest our people at home and enrich our collection, which we have gathered from the different countries of the world.

One thing we notice which seems very peculiar: as men meet men they put their arms around each other in a loving way and kiss each other on the lips over and over again. I never tried it, but it seems to me as if a kiss on my lips by any man would be a nuisance.

One thing is noticeable all over the world where we have been: men wear Derby hats and pointed, laced-up shoes, and the hair is cut close to the head, while the women wear high-heeled pointed shoes. Even the Arabs have high-heeled shoes, or rather slippers, although the heels only come to the hollow of the foot. How they can walk is a wonder. It was funny at Tunis to see a woman try to run to catch the train with a pair of these high-heeled slippers on. I thought she would take them off, but she shuffled along as best she could and kept them on.

FRANCIS C. SESSIONS.
SICILY, July, 1889.

THE BENCH AND BAR OF CHICAGO.

FAMOUS TRIALS IN COOK COUNTY COURTS.

VII.

WITHIN the six decades which have elapsed since the Cook county courts began making history, many noted cases have from time to time occupied the attention of the bench and bar, and to a greater or less extent of the general public as well. Of these *causes celebre* the decade which has just ended has furnished the greater number, and their character has been such as to leave a lasting impression upon the public mind.

It is but a few months since one of the most remarkable criminal trials of the age drew to a close in one of the Chicago courts, and the Supreme Court of the State has yet to review the action of the lower court. Few cases have been tried in American courts, or passed upon by American juries or jurists which have attracted so large a measure of public attention as that which became known from one end of the United States to the other, as the "Cronin murder case."

In the summer of 1889, Dr. Cronin, an Irish-American citizen of Chicago, was called from his home at night, ostensibly to attend a sick man in a remote part of the city, and was never

afterward seen alive by his friends. His disappearance was noted at once, and an investigation was set on foot, which led to the discovery that he had been murdered. By whom he had been murdered and for what purpose, were questions enshrouded in mystery, and but a portion of this mystery has ever been solved. He had been prominent in Chicago as an Irish Nationalist, but it was known that he had disagreed with some of his countrymen, and that a bitter enmity had sprung up between him and some of his former associates. Circumstances pointed to a conspiracy to compass his death, and half a dozen persons suspected of having guilty knowledge of his "taking off," were arrested and imprisoned. Five of them were brought to trial, and for days and weeks the English, Irish and American newspaper reading publics, watched with eager interest the progress of the legal inquisition. In no trial which has taken place in this country since the foundation of the government, has the prosecution labored under greater difficulties in the effort to bring to light the facts con-

cerning the commission of a crime, and the result was by no means satisfactory to lovers of justice.

Three of the five "suspects," who are generally thought to have been the tools of others occupying higher stations in life, were convicted of complicity in the crime, and are now serving life terms of imprisonment.

The "Anarchist cases," as they were called, disposed of by the Chicago courts in 1886, occupy a still more important place in the history of the world's criminal cases than the one already alluded to. On the night of the 4th of May, 1886, at a time when the city of Chicago was convulsed by disturbances of various kinds among the laboring classes, a bomb was thrown into the midst of a platoon of police in Haymarket Square, killing and wounding more than a score of the officers who had marched to this place, to disperse a meeting of the Anarchists which was looked upon as revolutionary in its character and tendencies. It was the first time that this destructive agency had been used in this country to destroy human life, and the act was universally looked upon as one of unparalleled atrocity. The person who threw the bomb was not identified, but eight men who had been more or less prominently identified with the Anarchistic movement, were taken into custody, and some months later were brought to trial for complicity in a crime which had startled the civilized world, and which it was thought by some, indicated the

existence of a condition of affairs threatening the perpetuity of American institutions.

The trial was a protracted one, and was characterized by an intensity of feeling against the accused on the part of the public, which probably had much to do with shaping the verdict. All of the men were found guilty, and four of them suffered the death penalty after their cases had been passed upon by the courts of last resort. One committed suicide in his cell, and three are now serving terms of imprisonment in the Illinois State's prison.

From the class of people who take an interest in politics and politicians, the election conspiracy cases of 1884 received a large share of attention. At the election of that year, one of the legislative districts of Chicago, when the votes were counted on election night, gave a majority to the Republican candidate for State Senator. When the returns were opened at a later date by the legally constituted canvassing board, they had been so changed as to show a majority for the opposition candidate. The election of a member of the General Assembly from that district, determined the political complexion of that body, and involved the successorship to General John A. Logan as a member of the United States Senate. It can readily be understood, therefore, that when Joseph C. Mackin, Secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee, and other members of the party to which he belonged, were accused of

having criminally thwarted the will of the people and perpetrated a fraud so far-reaching in its consequences, the matter was not one to be quickly lost sight of. At the end of an exciting trial, Mackin went to the State's prison—notwithstanding his prominence as a politician—to do penance for his pernicious activity in connection with this affair.

Equally noted were the cases which resulted some years since, transferring several officials from Cook county offices to the penitentiary, after they had been convicted of robbing the county on an extensive scale.

Among the earlier cases tried in the Chicago courts, there were many that attracted more than passing notice. In 1848, the trustees of the Illinois & Michigan Canal brought suit against one Miller, for the rental of certain lands upon which he lived. There was nothing about the style of the case to attract particular attention to it, but it nevertheless involved questions of vast interest to more than two hundred residents of Chicago. The tract of land for which the canal commissioners sought to recover rental, was a quarter section to which Miller claimed title as a pre-emptor in accordance with the provisions of the United States land laws. The canal commissioners had awarded two blocks each to those who claimed pre-emption rights within the city limits, as a full equivalent for one hundred and sixty acres of common

land. The pre-emptor claimed title by reason of settlement and improvement of the land prior to 1836. In the "Miller case"—a test case—two juries disagreed. The third decided against the canal commissioners, but the higher courts finally sustained them in the position which they had taken.

The first fugitive slave case was tried in Chicago in 1851, before George W. Meeker, a United States commissioner. One Morris Johnson, was brought before the commissioner, by the attorney of a citizen of Missouri, who claimed the colored man as his runaway slave. The trial lasted three days, and the negro was discharged, by reason of a discrepancy between the writ and the record.

The "beer rioters" trial in 1855, was hardly less sensational than some of the trials of later years. In that year the mayor of the city issued an order requiring the saloons to be closed on Sundays. Violators of this order were arrested, brought before the court and heavily fined without any unnecessary delay. This brought on a conflict between the native Americans and the foreigners on the saloon question. Incited by the liquor dealers and brewers, a large crowd of those opposed to the Sunday law enforcement, gathered in the neighborhood of the court-house on a day fixed upon for the trial of several violators of the law, after parading the streets and making other demonstrations. The result was a conflict between the crowd and the police, in

which one of the rioters was killed, two policemen were wounded, and one or two prominent citizens were accidentally injured. Seventy or eighty of the rioters were arrested and after a brief time brought to trial. The trial of this case lasted fifteen days, and the outcome was one of those peculiar travesties of justice which border closely on the ridiculous. The opposition to the Sunday law enforcement had come mainly from the German element of the city's population, and the uprising, which had been denominated riotous, was almost entirely a German uprising. Notwithstanding this fact, the trial resulted in the acquittal of all the alleged rioters, with the exception of two Irishmen, who were each sentenced to serve two years in the penitentiary. These two unfortunates were, however, given a new trial and ultimately escaped punishment.

The first railroad bridge built across the Mississippi River at Alton, Ill., was "libeled" in the United States Courts at Chicago in 1857, and led to an exciting trial. The steamboat men of the Mississippi had opposed the building of the bridge, and when the "Effie Alton" collided with one of the piers, and was burned to the water's edge, they made common cause against the railway interests in the suit brought in the United States Courts. They suffered defeat at the end of a prolonged and bitter contest.

The Rafferty murder case, tried in

1872, was one which had many sensational features. Rafferty had boasted at one time and another that no "Bridgeport" policeman could arrest him. While sitting in a saloon one evening, two policemen from this district of the city entered the saloon and attempted to place him under arrest, not because he had done anything to be arrested for, but to demonstrate the fact evidently that he could be arrested by "Bridgeport" policemen. He shot and killed one of the policemen, and for this he suffered the death penalty, after having been three times tried and convicted.

Out of this case grew another which attracted to a far greater extent the attention of the press of the country. The "law's delays" were such that the Chicago *Journal* published a somewhat caustic criticism of the methods of the Supreme Court of the State. For this publication the editor of the paper, the late Andrew Shuman, and its proprietor, Charles L. Wilson, were cited before the court for contempt. In passing upon the case, the court divided, but a majority of the judges held that the newspaper men had been guilty of contempt and assessed nominal fines against them. Whatever may be said of the justness of the decision, it was an unpopular one with the people of Illinois and served to defeat the judge who rendered it, when he became a candidate for re-election.

In 1876 was tried the "Hanford Murder Case." Hanford, who, at the

time of his death, was principal of the North Division High School of Chicago, in a communication to the city council relative to the confirmation of certain appointees of the board of education, reflected to some extent upon the wife of Alexander Sullivan, a somewhat noted Irish-American lawyer of this city. Sullivan, who was present at the council meeting at which the communication was read, returned home, and, in company with his wife and brother, drove in a carriage to Hanford's house. As the result of an encounter which took place there, Hanford was killed by Sullivan, and the latter was tried for murder. The first hearing of the case resulted in a disagreement of the jury, and a second hearing in the defendant's acquittal.

The "Fund W" cases, tried in the United States Courts of Chicago in 1883, were *causes celebre*, for the reason that they brought to light swindling operations of great magnitude, unique in their character, which had been shrewdly carried on in the city, under the guise of legitimate business transactions. What was known as the firm of Flemming & Merriam, os-

tensibly engaged in speculation in stocks, grain, etc., by means of extensive advertising, succeeded in having persons residing in all parts of the United States send to them various amounts of money, which, together, were to constitute a fund for speculation on a large scale, the profits to be divided among shareholders in proportion to their investments. When the scheme was ripe the entire fund disappeared. Frank L. Loring and John Flemming were indicted for using the United States mails for fraudulent purposes. Their arrest and exposure brought to light the fact that their victims were to be found in every part of the United States, while no small number of residents of other countries had bit at the tempting bait which was held out to them. The two defendants were convicted, but escaped other punishment than a light fine and a short term of imprisonment.

The criminal business of the courts has, of course, always attracted most attention from the public, and the most famous trials in the history of Chicago courts have, therefore, been criminal cases.

ROBERT E. JENKINS.

AMONG the immigrants who were attracted to America through the representations of that pious and, at the same time, very sagacious, old Quaker who "settled Pennsylvania and founded the 'City of Brotherly Love,'" was one David Jenkins, who came from Wales and located at Philadelphia three quarters of a century before the war of the revolution was commenced. That was in the year 1700, or, possibly, in 1701—about the time William Penn was liberalizing the Pennsylvania government, to meet the demands of the colonists for greater political privileges.

The descendants of this David Jenkins drifted into the famous Conestoga Valley of Eastern Pennsylvania, and through successive generations were proprietors of furnaces and manufacturers of iron.

In 1837 Robert Jenkins removed from what had for more than a hundred years been the home of his ancestors, to begin life in that portion of the United States which was then looked upon as lying next to the border-line of civilization.

He located in Clark county, Mo., and became one of the pioneers of that region. His son, Robert Edwin Jenkins—now one of the representa-

tive members of the Chicago bar—was born in this pioneer settlement on the 6th day of February, 1846.

When the boy was eight months old his mother died, and he was then taken to the home of Mrs. Margaret Hendricks, a sister of his father, who lived at Fairfield, Ia. There he obtained his rudimentary education, attending the common schools. When he was twelve years of age he returned to Missouri, and began receiving that kind of industrial and physical training which the thrifty and enterprising farmer considers a very essential, if not the most important, part of a boy's education.

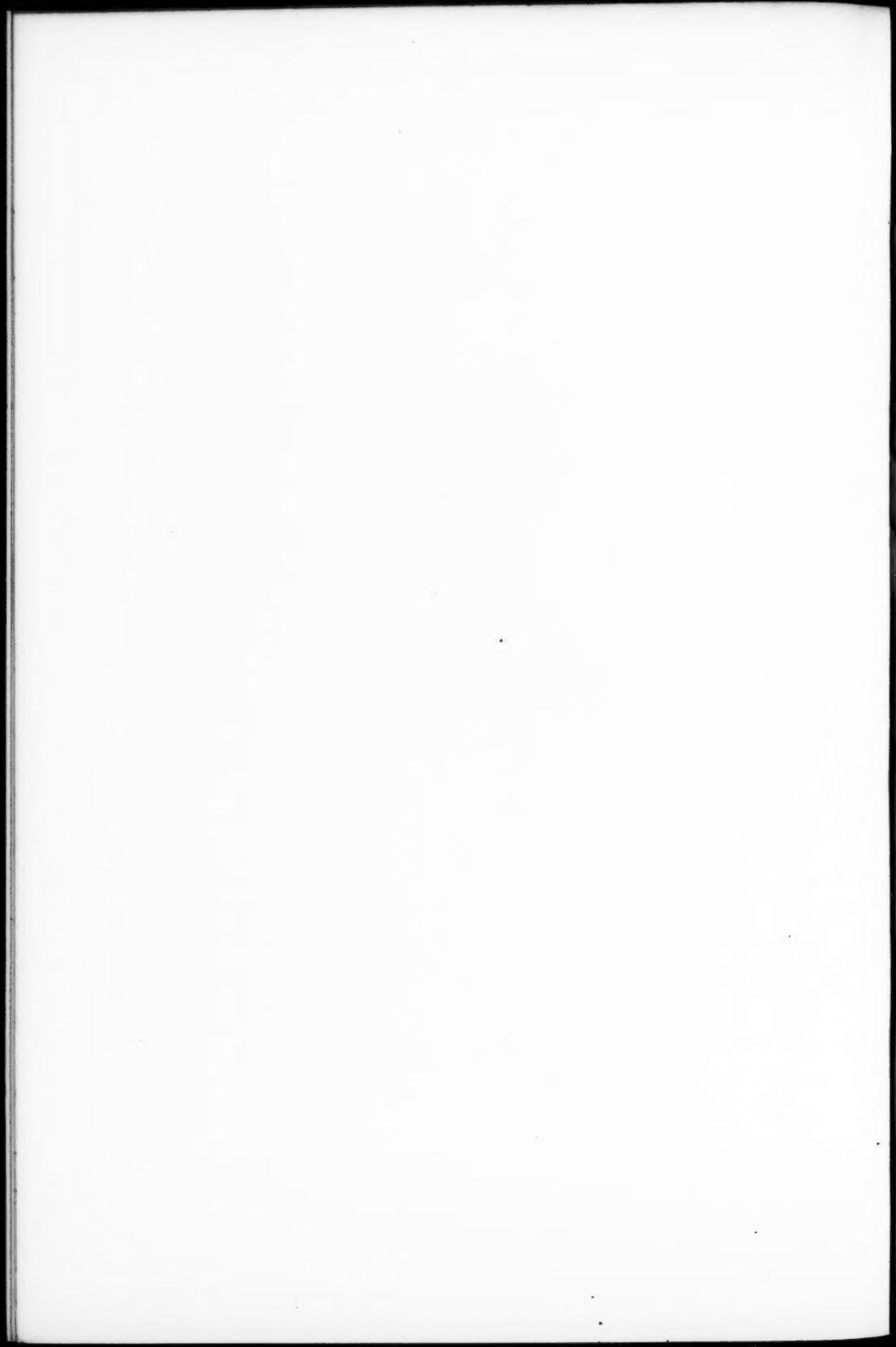
The farm labors were exacting, and the portion of each year set apart for exclusive devotion to study in the country school nearest to his home consisted of the three winter months. These brief educational periods he utilized to the best advantage, and his "spare time" during the months when he was engaged in farm labor was devoted to study, without the aid of a teacher.

Notwithstanding the fact that he had labored under many disadvantages, when he was nineteen years of age he had secured a good English education, and entered Illinois College at Jacksonville. After remain-



W. H. Worrell

R. Jenkins



ing in college one year, he determined to begin the study of law, and for that purpose he came to Chicago and commenced his studies in what is now known as the Union College of Law.

He graduated from the latter institution in 1867, and soon afterwards was admitted to the bar.

In the fall of 1868 he accepted a position in the office of Hon. Lincoln Clark, who was at that time register in bankruptcy. While he was associated with Mr. Clark he applied himself closely to the business of the office, and made the most of the opportunities afforded him for thoroughly familiarizing himself with the principles and practice of bankruptcy law. After spending one year as clerk in charge of the office of register, he began practice for himself, with the intention of devoting his whole time and attention to bankruptcy matters. In this field he was eminently successful for many years.

Within the nine years preceding the repeal of the bankrupt law he was appointed assignee in more than twelve hundred cases, and millions of dollars came into his hands to be equitably distributed among creditors.

In disposing of these cases, his thorough knowledge of the whole subject of bankruptcy, his strict adherence to the forms of law, his sterling integrity and his conscientious regard for the rights of interested parties, is evidenced by the fact that not a single

objection was ever filed to one of his accounts, except in one or two cases involving questions of priority between claimants which were raised by his reports.

After the repeal of the bankrupt law in 1878, Mr. Jenkins turned his attention to general practice, more especially to real estate law, and the care and management of property and estates.

Commanding a large share of public confidence, and being conspicuous for his business ability and systematic management of affairs, he has been no less successful in this field than in that to which he devoted the earlier years of his professional life.

An office rather than a trial lawyer, Mr. Jenkins believes in the good old-fashioned doctrine, that an honorable adjustment of differences outside the court room is always better than prolonged and expensive litigation, and advises his clients accordingly. Something over six years ago he formed a partnership with E. J. Harkness, Esq., an excellent trial lawyer, under the firm name of Jenkins & Harkness, and the firm thus constituted, is looked upon as one of the leading business law firms of the city.

That Mr. Jenkins commands the respect of his brethren of the legal profession is evidenced by the fact that he is at present vice-president of the Chicago Law Institute and treasurer of the Chicago Bar Association.

He has always taken an active interest in politics, but from the time he

cast his first vote for General Grant for the Presidency of the United States in 1868, up to 1887, he had never allowed himself to become a candidate for any office. The year 1887 was an era of reform in Cook county politics. The most astounding corruption had been unearthed in connection with the management of the public business of the county, and after a number of more or less prominent local politicians had been transferred, by due process of law, from Cook county offices to the State's Prison at Joliet, the importance of selecting men of honesty and ability to fill these offices, was forcibly impressed upon the public mind. After having been extensively robbed by some of their local office-holders, the tax payers of Chicago and Cook county suddenly awoke to a realization of the fact that they were a vast deal more interested directly in the management of city and county affairs than they were in the conduct of the State and national governments.

The board of county commissioners had been shown to have been utterly and scandalously corrupt, and it was determined that a new board should be made up of men of recognized honesty and capability, who would not only institute a new order of things, but nullify as far as possible the corrupt acts of their predecessors.

Mr. Jenkins was made a member of the board of commissioners on this platform, and as chairman of the finance committee, his services were

especially valuable to the public in the saving and economical handling of the county funds.

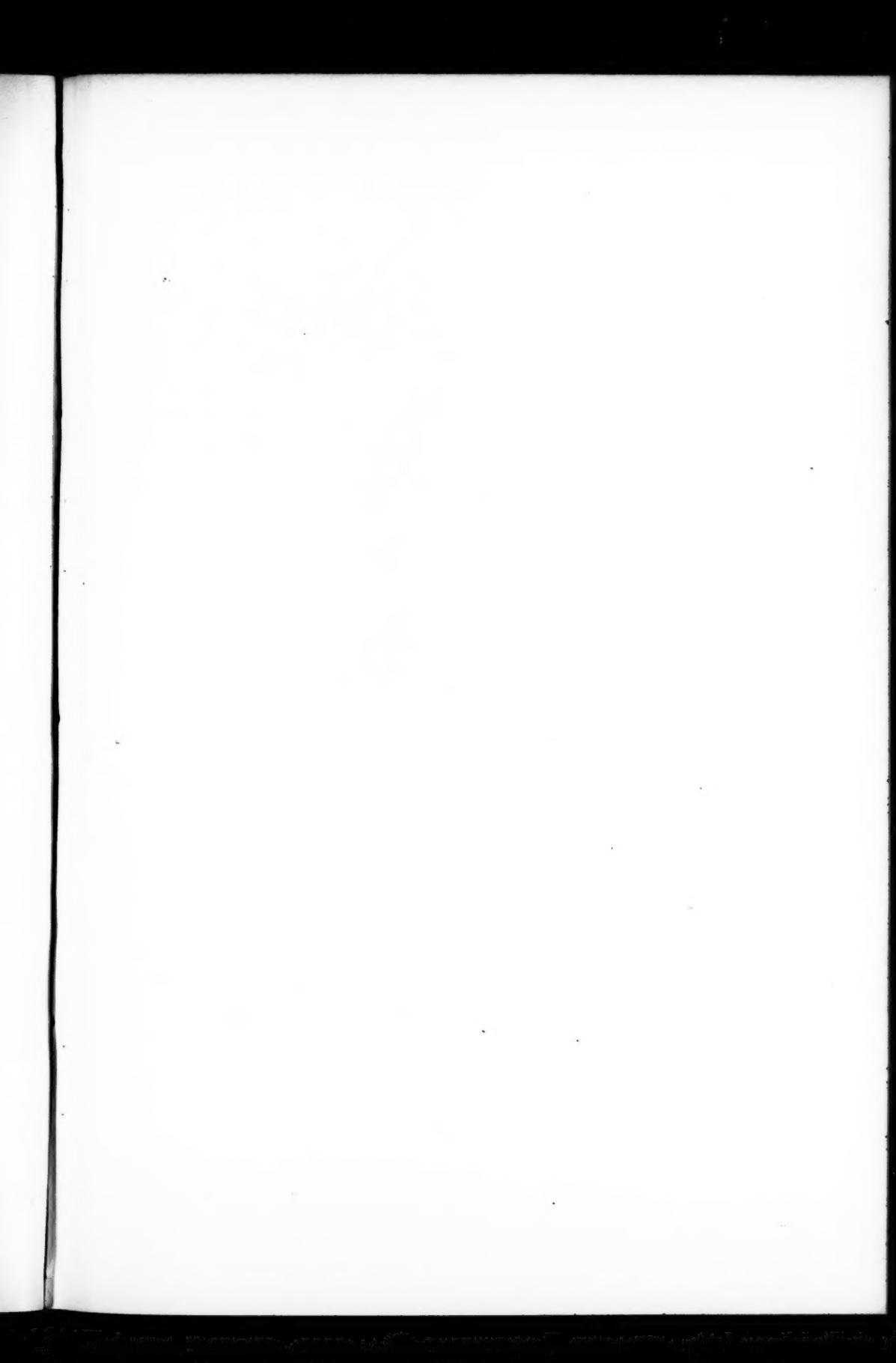
He is one of the prominent Republicans of the Union League Club and a member of the Committee on Political Action in that club. In literary, educational and church matters he has always taken a hearty interest. In the midst of his business and professional pursuits, he has found time to identify himself actively with "The Irving," a select literary club of the west division of Chicago, and to devote a good deal of attention to various lines of religious activities.

He was one of the organizers of the Chicago Congregational Club, has served one year as its president, and has been from its start continuously one of its officers. He was also a charter member of the Chicago City Missionary Society, served as its first treasurer, in connection with others drew its articles of incorporation, and has been one of its directors during all its successful history.

He is, and for seventeen years past has been, a deacon in the Union Park Congregational Church, and for nine years he was superintendent of its Sunday school, the attendance of which during that time increased to more than one thousand members.

He is also one of the trustees of Beloit College, Wisconsin.

Mr. Jenkins was married in 1869 to Miss Marcia Raymond, formerly of Cambridge City, Indiana, whose ancestors were closely related to General





Francis A. Riddle

Israel Putnam, of Revolutionary fame, and also to Washington's great financial secretary, Alexander Hamilton. Of this marriage three children sur-

vive, George Raymond, now a junior at Beloit, Helen Mary, and Edith Daisy.

HON. FRANCIS A. RIDDELL.

THE same year that Illinois was formally admitted into the Union, David Riddle settled on a farm near what is now the capital city of the State. That was in 1818, and Kaskaskia was at that time the capital of the new State. Springfield had a population of something like a score of people, and as there were but four buildings in the place, its most enthusiastic and hopeful resident probably never dreamed of its becoming the State capital. It was surrounded, however, by fine farming lands, and as the pioneer Riddle had three sons, of whom he proposed to make successful farmers, without much care or thought as to what might be the future of the town, he "picked out" a choice body of land lying a few miles distant from the embryotic city, and began making arrangements to bring it under cultivation.

David Riddle was a Pennsylvanian by birth, and was born at Mifflin in that State in the year 1780. His immediate ancestry was Scotch, or Scotch-Irish. The family tree, however, had been transplanted to America about the time William Penn was making his most strenuous efforts to

people his possessions with pious, thrifty and industrious colonists. Leaving what had been the home of two or three generations of his ancestors, Mr. Riddle moved to Ohio, where he remained some years, living near the city of Urbana, and then came to Illinois to become one of the early settlers of the central portion of the State.

Within a few years after his arrival he became a large land owner, and was one of the noted pioneers of the region in which he lived. His residence was an old-fashioned, two-story "double log cabin," which was for many years the Methodist "meeting house" of his neighborhood, in the days when the famous pioneer preacher, Peter Cartwright, was presiding Elder of the "Sangamon District." His three sons grew to manhood and became worthy citizens of the same community. One of these sons, John Riddle, born at Urbana, Champagne County, Ohio, in 1809, was the father of Hon. Francis A. Riddle, now of Chicago, one of a rather limited number of "native sons" of Illinois who have achieved prominence at the Chicago bar.

John Riddle married Sarah Han Clark, of Dutch ancestry, and the Chicago lawyer is the only son of this union who grew to manhood. He was born in Sangamon County, near Springfield, and as a boy manifested a somewhat stronger liking for books than for the routine of farm life. His father belonged to that class of intelligent Western farmers who had a thorough appreciation of the value of a liberal education to the ambitious American youth, but he held at the same time the opinion that such education was most highly prized and most advantageously used by those who had to practice a measure of self-denial, and to exercise the greatest diligence in the acquisition of knowledge. The son was not, therefore, allowed to lose sight of the fact that there should be a division of his time between intellectual pursuits and manual labor, and the industrial and mental training of the latter began at about the same time.

While he was laying the foundation of his education in the country school, he was also familiarizing himself in the most thorough and practical way with agricultural pursuits. At about the same time he mastered the art of reading he became a skilful plow-boy, and his farm tasks were at all times quite as exacting as those of the school room.

It has been demonstrated in innumerable instances that this system of joint educational and industrial training has promoted and developed at

the same time, both intellectual and physical vigor. In this particular instance the result was a happy combination of mental and physical activity, which has proved the mainspring of a successful professional career.

When the time came for young Riddle to begin thinking what he should do when he grew to manhood, he had no trouble in making choice of a calling. This was a matter, in fact, which he had settled in his own mind at a very early age. Among the relatives whom he was in the habit of visiting from time to time, was an uncle—a brother of his mother—whose name was John Clark. This uncle, who lived at Mt. Pulaski, then the county seat of Logan County, was a physician by profession, somewhat noted locally as an ardent anti-slavery man, and one of the first men of that section to openly declare himself an abolitionist. Dr. Clark was a warm personal friend of Abraham Lincoln, David Davis, Leonard Swett and other lawyers who were recognized leaders of the Illinois bar forty years ago, and during the sessions of the court at Mt. Pulaski, one or more of them were usually his guests. Although very young at the time, Francis A. Riddle used to see these men frequently, and becoming impressed with the idea that lawyers were very great men, he determined, when he grew up, to follow that calling.

Having made up his mind to that effect, he never entertained the idea of following any other business, and so

far as he was able himself to control his subsequent course of study, it was designed to fit him for that profession.

When he was seventeen years of age he left the farm and entered the State University at Springfield, with the intention of completing a collegiate course before beginning his law studies. At the end of two years, however, the breaking out of the war of the rebellion had caused him to temporarily change his plans, and for the time being to turn his attention in a different direction. As a boy, he was an enthusiastic follower of Lincoln, and when the war began, and the great man who had left Springfield to become President of the United States issued his call for troops to suppress the rebellion, nothing could come about more naturally than his enlistment in the army called into existence to sustain the administration and perpetuate the Union.

In July of 1862 he became a member of Company B of the 130th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which went into camp under command of Colonel Nathaniel Niles, at camp Butler, near Springfield. A short time after the regiment was organized, it was ordered to the front and attached to the Thirteenth Army Corps, then at Memphis, Tennessee, and in the Tenth Division under command of General A. J. Smith.

While serving with his regiment he was on duty in the trenches before Memphis, participated in the movements of the army at Milliken's Bend

and in the march to Grand Gulf, Mississippi, and took part in the battle at Magnolia Hill, Tennessee. While the Union forces were engaged in the investment of Vicksburg he became dangerously ill, and was sent home for a time on a furlough, to recover from his illness. He rejoined his regiment in September of 1863, at Carrollton, Louisiana, where it formed at that time a part of General T. E. G. Ransom's Division of the Thirteenth Army Corps. Soon after his return to the regiment he was appointed a Second Lieutenant, and aided in recruiting the Ninety-third Regiment of Colored Volunteer Infantry. In March of 1864, after examination by a board of regular army officers as to his qualifications, he was commissioned a First Lieutenant, and from that date until he was mustered out of the service at the close of the war, he was in command of his company the greater part of the time.

During this time he was called to serve upon two military commissions, and acted as judge advocate of the commission in each instance. It was while serving on the last of these commissions, at Thibodeaux, La., that he learned of the assassination of President Lincoln in April of 1865. As soon as the work of the commission ended he rejoined his regiment, was appointed regimental quartermaster, and detailed as post quartermaster and personal aide on the staff of the post commandant.

He was mustered out of the service in August of 1865, and at once returned to Springfield, Ill.

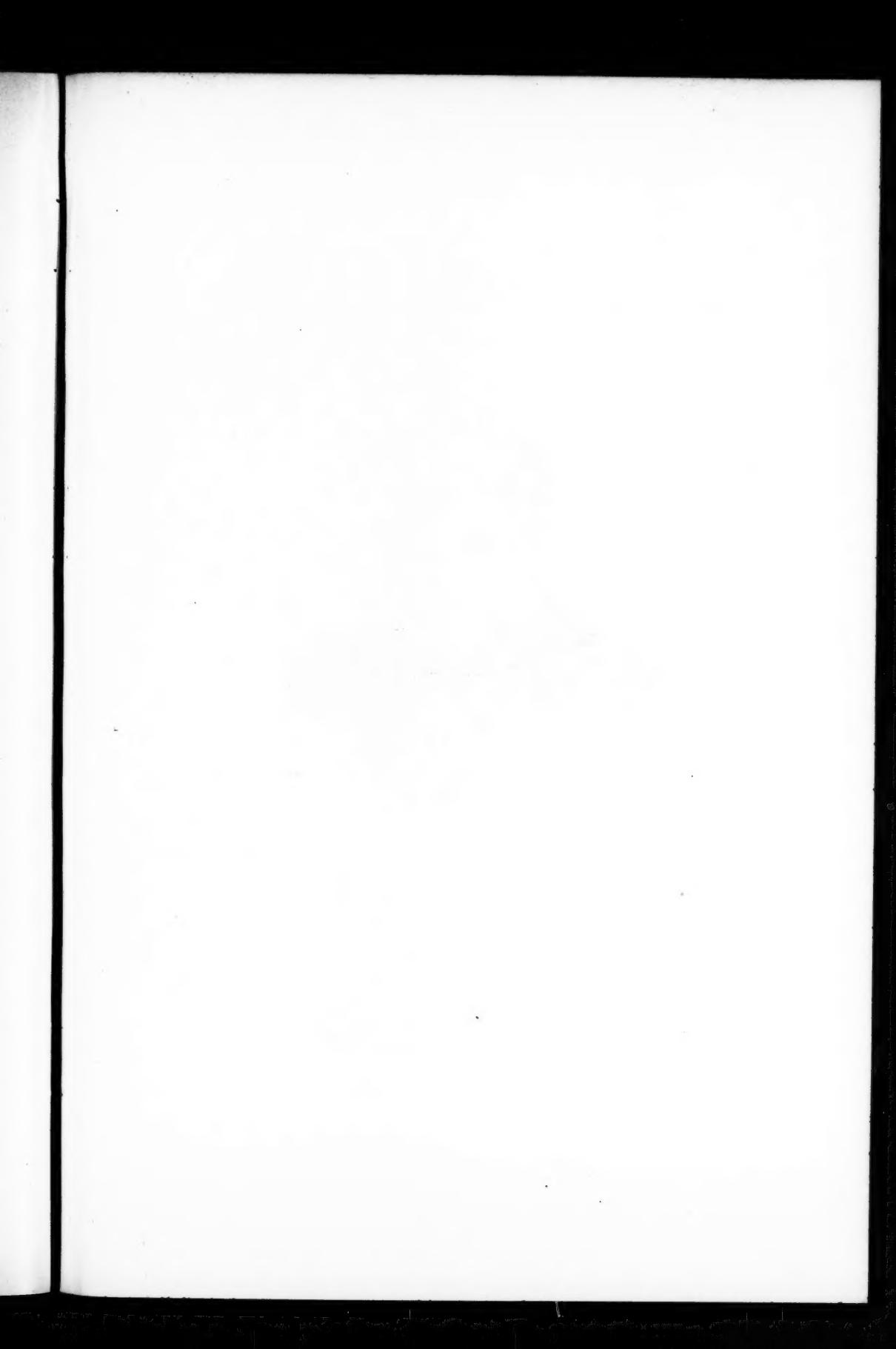
A month after he laid aside the uniform of a soldier he was hard at work as a student of Illinois College, endeavoring to fit himself for his chosen profession. Before he had quite completed his college course he became anxious to begin the study of law at once, and with this object in view, he returned to Springfield and began a course of reading in that city. In a short time, however, he came to Chicago, and entered the Union Law School—at that time the law department of the University of Chicago—from which institution he graduated in 1867. He was admitted to the bar in that year by the Supreme Court of Illinois, and began at once the practice of his profession in Chicago.

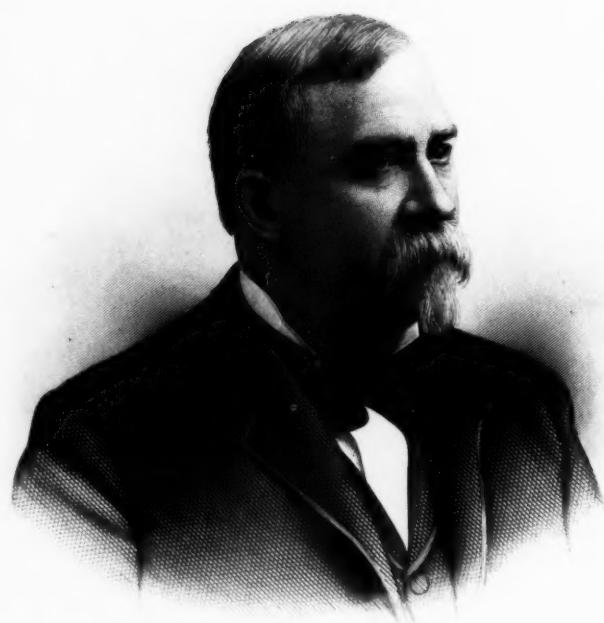
When he began practicing, it was with the determination of achieving success, if earnest effort and industry would bring about that result. He had exhausted the few hundred dollars which he had in his possession when he began the work of fitting himself for a professional career, but fortunately he began drawing about him, within a comparatively short time, a circle of clients which has been for twenty years constantly widening. The fire of 1871, in which he suffered the loss of his library and other losses of a more serious nature, broke up his professional partnership; and when he again opened a law of-

fice, it was to continue the practice alone up to the present time. His practice has been general in its character, except that he has avoided, as far as possible, the criminal practice. As a civil practitioner, he has gained more than local renown, and has become well known to both the Eastern and Western bar as an accomplished and successful lawyer.

Possessed of an unusual amount of tact in the conduct of litigation, he is at the same time an advocate of ability, a lawyer who knows the law, and a counsellor who advises clients carefully and conscientiously. As an attorney, he has gained at the Chicago bar that measure of popularity which comes to the man who faithfully and ably champions the interests of his clients in active litigation, and, with equal fidelity, honesty and industry, cares for and looks after important interests committed to his charge in the ordinary course of business. As a man and citizen, he enjoys the added popularity which comes to those genial spirits who have a hearty shake of the hand for all those with whom they come in contact from day to day, professionally or otherwise, and who seem to throw around them, in consequence, so much of the sunshine of life.

As a politician, he has taken an active interest in promoting the fortunes of the Republican party, with which he has been identified since his first vote was cast. In 1876 he was





Drawing by Weston Miller

D. J. Schuyler

elected to the State Senate of Illinois and served four years as a member of that body. He was recognized as an able and influential legislator, and he has been a successful and popular politician; nevertheless he finds in the active practice of the law the

employment best suited to his tastes and inclinations, and since his retirement from the State senatorship he has not allowed himself to become a candidate for any office.

HOWARD LOUIS CONARD.

DANIEL J. SCHUYLER.

SOMETHING like two hundred and fifty years ago, when the New Netherlands figured as one of the political divisions of the American continent, Philip Pieterson Van Schuyler—the first of the name in this country—was among the Dutch immigrants who settled where the city of Albany, the capital of the Empire State, is now located. Some of the second generation of Schuylers had grown to manhood before King Charles II. presented the New Netherlands—immigrants, natives and all—to his brother, the Duke of York, and sent an English fleet across the Atlantic to call Governor Stuyvesant's attention to the fact that he was expected to acquiesce in that arrangement.

After the territory had passed into the hands of the English claimants and its name had been changed to New York, in honor of its royal proprietor, the Schuylers continued to figure prominently in the conduct of colonial affairs; and in 1686, when Albany became an incorporated city, it was a Schuyler who was made the

first mayor of the town, and held the office for eight years. It was Peter Schuyler, the first mayor of Albany, who was afterward president of the King's Council in New York, acting governor, a member of the New York assembly, and commissioner of Indian affairs. Officiating in the capacity of Indian commissioner, he acquired almost unbounded influence over the controlling spirits of the Five Nations, and while the contention between the French and English over the Iroquis country was going on, for the purpose of "impressing the Indians with the greatness of the English nation and detaching them from the French," he took five of the Iroquis chiefs with him to England, where he succeeded in convincing them that it would be vastly to their interest to aid the Americans in driving the Frenchmen out of the country.

The next member of the Schuyler family to render important services to the American people was General Philip Schuyler, who became one of the leading spirits in the great strug-

gle for national independence. As soldier and statesman, he was equally prominent during the revolutionary period. As a general in the field, a member of the Continental Congress, and, later, as one of the first United States Senators from New York, he was conspicuous for his devotion to the cause of liberty and the building up of an American Republic. He was especially noted during the later years of his public life for his advocacy of the development of the resources of the country, through a system of internal improvements, and a distinguished historian has styled him "the father of the canal system of the United States."

The Schuylers who are now scattered throughout the States of New York and New Jersey, and those who have found homes in the States further west, are the descendants of the illustrious colonist of the same name. It was a branch of the Albany family which located, some time before the Revolution, near Newark, N. J.; and it is to this branch of the family that Daniel J. Schuyler, of Chicago, belongs.

His father was John Jacob Schuyler, who married Sally A. Davis, of Huguenot ancestry on the mother's side, a woman of fine mental endowments and unusual force of character, who was born in New York State and lived near the village of Minaville, Montgomery county, N. Y., at the time of her marriage.

When the country along the Mo-

hawk river, in eastern New York, was a wilderness, the grandfather of John Jacob Schuyler settled on a tract of land within three miles of what afterward became the town of Amsterdam. His son and some of his grandsons grew to manhood on this farm, and it is still the property of his descendants.

It was on this farm that Daniel J. Schuyler was born February 16th, 1839. He was born to a rich inheritance, as we look upon inheritances in this country, although it was not one the value of which could be estimated in "coin of the realm." From his father he inherited the sturdy physique, the industry and integrity of the Schuylers, and from his mother a correspondingly healthy, vigorous and active intellect.

While the father looked after his physical training in the early years of his life, and took care that he should have plenty of healthful exercise of the kind which contributes, at the same time, to the physical development of the country youth and the revenues of the farm, the mother watched with jealous care his mental development, and missed no opportunity of aiding him to add to his store of knowledge.

While he was laying the foundation of his education in the country school of the neighborhood in which he lived, he developed a rather remarkable fondness for literature, and after reading all the books which could be found in the home library, he drew on the

village library of Amsterdam to the full extent of its capacity, thereby familiarizing himself with the contents of a political history of New York, Irving's works, Cooper's novels, Prescott's "Conquest of Mexico," Harper's Library of Travel, Biography and History, and a few other literary works of less consequence. A little later he won some local renown as a writer of poetry and editorial matter for the village newspaper, and when he delivered a stirring address on the effect of John Brown's crusade against slavery, soon after the famous old abolitionist ended his career at Charlestown, he began to be looked upon as a young man of a good deal more than average literary and oratorical ability.

When he was seventeen years of age, he spent six months in attendance at an academy situated near Schenectady. Then, after an interval of work on the farm, he continued his studies at the Amsterdam Academy, and later at the academy at Franklin, Delaware county, N. Y.

After leaving the last-named institution, he entered Union College, at Schenectady, as a member of the sophomore class, and remained there until the spring of 1861. Having at this time made up his mind to adopt the profession of law, he was anxious to begin the study at once, and left college for this purpose, within a few months of his graduation, to become a student in the law office of Hon. Francis Kernan, of Utica, the distin-

guished New York lawyer and politician, who defeated Roscoe Conkling for Representative in Congress in 1872, and served with him as a member of the United States Senate from 1875 to 1881.

Mr. Schuyler pursued the study of law, under Mr. Kernan's preceptorship, until 1864, when he was admitted to the bar. Immediately afterward he came west, to enter upon the practice of his profession, and became a member of the Chicago bar in January of 1864. It is, therefore, twenty-six years since he first made his appearance in a Chicago court, and his entire professional life has been spent in this city. He came here in the flush of a promising young manhood, to achieve the distinction which genuine ability, industry, honesty and integrity have never failed to win at the bar of this city. He had selected his profession with a due regard for his natural qualifications, so far as he was himself able to judge of those qualifications; had pursued a careful and systematic course of study under the preceptorship of one of the recognized leaders of the American bar, and when he entered upon the practice of law, his success was only a question of well-directed effort and the proper application of his theoretical knowledge to the practical business of the legal profession. Like all young men who enter professional life, he had to place himself upon trial before the public and await for a time the popular verdict as to the

extent of his ability and the measure of his trustworthiness.

This verdict—always unerring—came along very early in his professional career, and was a strong endorsement of his fitness for the calling which he had chosen. It was to the effect that he was honest as well as able; conscientious as well as clever; upright as well as courageous; high-minded as well as sagacious, and, all things considered, a lawyer who could be relied upon to advise clients wisely and to guard their interests carefully under all circumstances.

The judgment which the public passed upon Mr. Schuyler in the early years of his practice has never been set aside or in any degree modified. It has, on the contrary, been emphasized by his careful conduct of important litigation, his candor and fairness in the presentation of cases, his zeal and earnestness as an advocate, and the generous commendation which he has received from his contemporaries of the legal profession, who unite in bearing testimony as to his high character and sterling integrity.

"The law," says an old maxim, "is an exacting mistress, and he who would become one of her votaries must give her all his time and attention." This seems to be the view which Mr. Schuyler has taken of the profession, and he has devoted him-

self diligently and assiduously to the duties of active practice. Politics has had for him no attractions, and judicial honors—which have been within his grasp in several instances—have failed to tempt him to abandon his high position at the bar.

In 1872 Mr. Schuyler became associated in practice with the late Judge George Gardner, and this partnership continued until Mr. Gardner was elected one of the judges of the superior court of Chicago, in 1879. A partnership was then formed between Mr. Schuyler and Mr. C. E. Kremer, and the firm, as thus constituted, has continued in existence up to the present time; the senior member of the firm, Mr. Schuyler, engaging in general practice, and the junior member paying special attention to the admiralty practice.

Still in the prime of a vigorous manhood, with a knowledge of law and litigation, broadened by an experience of more than twenty years of active practice at the leading western bar, Mr. Schuyler is one of those admirably equipped lawyers who command respect in any court and whose utterances attract attention under any circumstances.

He is not less esteemed as a citizen of Chicago than as a member of the bar, and his kindly impulses and charming cordiality of manner have rendered him exceedingly popular among all classes of people. He was

married in 1865 to Miss Mary J. Byford, a daughter of the late Dr. Wm. H. Byford, one of the most distin-

guished of western physicians, and has two children living.

HOWARD LOUIS CONARD.

HISTORY OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION AND MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS OF CHICAGO.

XIV.

NILES THEODORE QUALES, M. D.

AMONG the professional men of Chicago, who have achieved that success in their respective callings, which attracts to them the attention of the general public, are to be found representatives of nearly all the nationalities of the civilized world. The city itself has been expanded to its present magnificent proportions, largely as a result of the influx of foreign capital, labor, and industry, leavened by American enterprise and energy, and moulded into a homogeneous mass, under our own beneficent form of government. Ever since the swelling tide of immigration, rolling from the Atlantic coast toward the setting sun, struck the broad prairies of the middle western States, the fertile lands which stretched away in every direction, until they seemed to have no other boundary than the horizon, have had an almost irresistible attraction for the land-hungry husbandmen of the over-crowded countries of Europe. They have come to

America and to the "west" by thousands, by hundreds of thousands, in fact, to find breathing space, and elbow-room, and opportunities for the acquisition of homes and fortunes, which they could only have dreamed of in the lands of their nativity.

Along with the husbandmen and farmers who were to till the soil, came the artisans and the tradesmen, who located in the towns and cities, to supply the peculiar wants and needs of their countrymen, and these in turn were followed by those who had been educated for the learned professions, or who saw the necessity of preparing themselves for these callings after reaching the country, in order that the physical, spiritual, and material interest of the people transplanted from European countries into the United States, might be looked after by men understanding the languages, customs and laws of both their native and adopted coun-

tries. And so it happens that in a city like Chicago, we have lawyers, doctors and ministers, representing the various nationalities which go to make up the city's population, and newspapers which convey to them the news of the day in the language with which they are most familiar, and which in many cases is the only language of which they have a comprehensive knowledge.

In no one of these professions, is the man who is thoroughly well educated and informed, able to render such important services, not only to those immediately interested, but to the general public, as in the medical profession.

Sufferers from disease can hardly be successfully treated by the practitioner who knows nothing of the language which they speak, and who can understand none of the answers to important questions he may propound. On the other hand, the capable practitioner who can converse with the patient in his own language, can easily obtain a thorough knowledge of the case and treat it accordingly.

One of the foreign-born physicians of Chicago, who has won renown among his countrymen, and no small amount of professional patronage from other sources, is Dr. Niles T. Quales, a Norwegian by birth, and an accomplished, intelligent, and patriotic American by adoption. He was born at Hardanger, Norway, on the 17th of January, 1831, and was next

to the youngest of a family of six children. His father, Targiles J. Quales, was a farmer in moderate circumstances, and gave the son as good advantages for securing an education as his circumstances would admit of. While he was compelled to put in a good portion of his time doing farm work up to the time he was eighteen years old, Niles Quales managed to attend the public schools with reasonable regularity, and to secure what would be termed in this country "a good common school education." When he was eighteen years old he left the farm and entered the Agricultural Institute of Hardanger, with a view to obtaining an education which would fit him for intelligent and successful farming operations. At the end of a two years' course in this institution, he graduated in 1851, and then took charge of a large farm, which he managed successfully for one year. At the end of that time he went to Copenhagen, in Denmark, where he entered the Royal Veterinary College of that city. There he pursued a course of study which lasted three years and a half.

In 1856 he graduated from the Veterinary College, and returning to Norway, he accepted a government position which he held until 1859. Tiring of this position, he concluded to come to the United States, but he first made it a point to spend some time traveling in Germany and England. He arrived in this country

safely, and reached Chicago on the 6th of July, 1859, when he was twenty-eight years old. The first thing he did when he reached the famous western city, which he expected to make his home, was to set about familiarizing himself with the English language. He attended school at the same time that he was laboring diligently for one of the city railway companies, to obtain the means necessary to defray expenses, until 1861, when the war cloud which was then hanging over the country, attracted his attention. Notwithstanding the fact that he had been in this country but a single year, he had clearly defined views of the causes bringing about the conflict, and his sympathies were at once enlisted with those who declared for the perpetuity of the Union and the abolition of slavery.

In August of 1861, he enlisted in Company B, of the First Illinois artillery, commanded by Captain Ezra Taylor, and followed the fortunes of that company until 1863, when he was detached from the battery for service at General W. T. Sherman's headquarters. At Nashville, Tenn., he was placed in charge of the extensive veterinary hospital, and was also an assistant in the post hospital at that place, where he continued the study of medicine, which he had previously commenced under the preceptorship of one of the regimental surgeons.

In 1864 his term of enlistment having expired, he was mustered out of

the military service and returned to Chicago. In the fall of that year he was matriculated at Rush Medical College, from which institution he graduated in 1867. During the year 1866 he filled the position of inspector at the Chicago custom house, with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his superior officer. He was also after a competitive examination of aspirants for the position, appointed "house physician and surgeon" of the Cook County Hospital, by the medical board of that institution. This position he held one year, when he severed his connection with the hospital to go into the general practice of medicine. His practice built up rapidly, not only among people of his own nationality—of whom there are a large number in Chicago—but among people of all classes and nationalities.

He became connected with the North Side Free Dispensary of Chicago, and in 1868, he was appointed city physician, which position he held for three years. In 1868-69 while Dr. Quales was acting as city physician, there was a serious outbreak of smallpox in the city, and in his management of the hospitals, as well as in the methods adopted for keeping the disease under control generally, he displayed both executive and professional ability of a high order.

As physician to the Scandinavian Immigrant Aid Society—an organization which for some years made it a point to look after and care for the

immigrants of that nationality arriving in Chicago—he rendered valuable services, which were mostly gratuitous, as long as the organization remained in existence.

In 1870 he was appointed surgeon to the United States Marine Hospital, then located on Michigan Avenue, and retained that position until the hospital was destroyed by the fire of 1871.

After the fire, he was one of the physicians appointed by the Chicago Relief and Aid Society to look after those left destitute by the calamity, and took charge of a portion of the city, in which he labored indefatigably to relieve the general suffering.

He has been a member of the Chicago Medical Society since 1867, and is recognized as one of the leading practitioners among the foreign-born physicians of the city, and as a cultured, intelligent man who has the respect and good will of his professional brethren generally.

He was married in 1870 to Miss Carrie Lorson, of Chicago, and has three children, two daughters and one son.

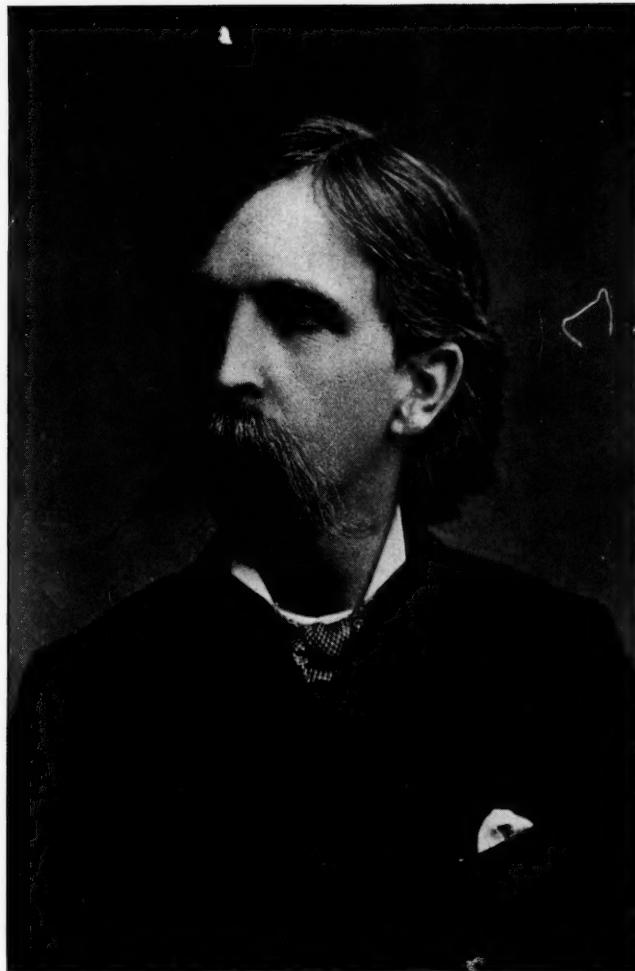
Dr. Quales was one of the founders of the Vickers Park Evangelist Lutheran Church of this city, and has been a trustee and treasurer of that church since its organization.

HOWARD LOUIS CONARD.

JOHN C. SPRAY, M. D.

JOHN CAMPBELL SPRAY came to Chicago from Indiana, his native state, in 1868, as a medical student. He subsequently graduated from two of the medical colleges of the city, and after engaging for a time in general practice, he became connected with one of the noted eleemosynary institutions of the city and Cook County, to which he devoted his entire time and attention during ten years of his professional life. In this institution he had a rich and varied experience, and proved himself at the same time a faithful and valuable servant of the public.

Dr. Spray was born at Bridgeport, Indiana, one of the suburbs of Indianapolis, September 21st, 1845. The family to which he belongs is of English origin, his great-grandfather having immigrated to this country, and become one of the earliest settlers of Ohio, where both his grandfather and father were born. His mother's family name was Owen, and her ancestry traced back through several generations of the family in America, finds its parent stock in Wales. With English and Welsh, a strain of Scotch blood has also been handed down to Dr. Spray on the



John Sprague

father's side, his grandmother having been of that nationality. She belonged to one of the Scotch pioneer families of Ohio, which has furnished some illustrious names to western history, and the christian name given to Dr. Spray, is that of one of her most noted ancestors.

The Spray family were Quakers, and the Chicago physician was educated in that faith. His father was a merchant in comfortable circumstances, who was engaged in business at Bridgeport, Indiana, several years. For the purpose of purchasing a stock of merchandise, he visited Cincinnati during the cholera epidemic of 1854, and soon after his return to Bridgeport, he was attacked by the disease and died, leaving his son John C., a half orphan at nine years of age. His education, which had just then begun was looked after from that time by his mother who gave him the best advantages her means would allow. For a time he attended the common schools, in which he acquired a fair rudimentary education, after which he was sent to what was known as the Quaker high school at Beech Grove, in the immediate vicinity of Bridgeport.

After leaving the high school he went to Richmond, Indiana, where he entered the noted Quaker educational institution known as Earlham College, so called in honor of Joseph John Gurney, the distinguished Quaker philanthropist, who was born at

Earlham Hall near Norwich, England.

He studied two or three years at Earlham, but left the college before he had completed his course, for the purpose of begining the study of medicine in the office of Doctors L. and C. H. Abbott, of Indianapolis, then prominent medical practitioners of that city. At the end of a thorough and systematic course of reading under this preceptorship, he came to Chicago and entered the Bennett Medical College, from which he graduated in 1870.

He at once began the practice of medicine in this city, and had just established himself in practice, when the fire of 1871 destroyed his carefully selected and valuable library, together with all his office furniture and almost everything he had in the way of professional capital, other than the good will of a limited number of patients. The following year he was married to Miss Mary A. Gunn, a sister of Dr. R. A. Gunn of New York city, and temporarily retired from practice, in order to devote himself to further study and hospital work. With this object in view he entered Chicago Medical College, from which institution he received his diploma in 1873. The five years immediately following 1873, he devoted to private practice, giving a large share of his attention to the treatment of diseases of the nervous system.

At the beginning of the year 1878, upon the recommendation of various prominent physicians of the city, he was made medical superintendent of the extensive hospitals connected with the Cook County Infirmary, and entered upon the discharge of his important duties at once. The most important department of this hospital system, was what has become generally known as the Cook County Insane Asylum. In assuming the management of this institution, Dr. Spray found himself charged with the responsibility of looking after the care and treatment of over five hundred insane patients, at the beginning of his official career, and this number was doubled at a later period.

In the other hospital departments, patients suffering from all kinds of injuries and ailments, were necessarily received for treatment, and as a natural consequence, constant care and watchfulness on the part of the superintendent became necessary. The position was one which not only required that its occupant should be possessed of professional skill, but of a high order of executive ability as well. A critical public and a still more critical press watches closely the course pursued by those who are called upon to care for that class of unfortunates in any community who are supported at public expense, and only the official who discharges his duty faithfully can long escape censure, or win commendation in the end.

That Dr. Spray held this important position more than ten years, notwithstanding various changes in the political complexion and personnel of the board governing the institution, attests the value of his services, and the fidelity with which he discharged his official obligations.

During a considerable portion of the ten years that he was connected with the hospital, as medical superintendent, he was also chief financial and executive officer, and acting in this capacity he won from the public, warm commendation for his economical conduct of the institution. While giving to those under his care every medical attention, and supplying them with everything necessary to their comfort, the numerous extravagances which are frequently characteristic of the management of similar institutions, were never indulged in, and the result was probably the most favorable financial showing in the history of the institution.

In disbursing several hundred thousands of dollars, both the public interest and the welfare of patients were kept constantly in mind during Dr. Spray's administration of the asylum's affairs, and at no time was either his integrity or his ability questioned. In view of the fact that the institution during this time passed through the most stormy period of its existence, and that numerous officials connected with county affairs became implicated in and received punishment for grave irregularities, the

sterling integrity which characterized Dr. Spray's management of the interests committed to his charge, established for him an enviable reputation, and few men who have held public positions of equal importance in Chicago, within the past twenty-five years, have retired to private life, enjoying in a greater measure, the confidence and esteem of the general public. While he was always a Democrat in politics and took a somewhat active interest in promoting by legitimate and proper means the fortunes of his party, his political predilections were never allowed to influence his official actions, or in any way to interfere with the carrying out of his plans for the betterment of the institution.

When he retired from this position which he had filled with so great a measure of credit to himself, and in which he had earned the plaudit "well done," the only reward conferred upon a faithful public servant in this country when he ceases to be a public servant, it was to engage again in the practice of his profession, enriched only by an experience which could hardly have been gained in any other field of professional labor. Since the early part of 1889 he has been engaged in private practice, treating with marked success the class of woman's disorders, to the study of which he has devoted so large a share of his attention.

HOWARD LOUIS CONARD.

THE EVOLUTION OF OBERLIN.

WHEN John Jay Shipherd was sent, in 1830, by the American Home Missionary Society to the little Presbyterian church in Elyria, O., he carried with him an idea that had long been forming in his mind, and that was destined to expand into one of the great educational and religious forces of America. Despite the popular impression, Oberlin does not represent, primarily, an opposition to slavery; nor did the famous Oberlin covenant make mention of that question in any form. Circumstances having in themselves little relation to Oberlin

made it eventually one of the bravest and foremost champions of the rights of man, without regard to color. But had Father Keep—on that memorable day when the Oberlin trustees were debating whether or no to open the doors of their new institution to the seceding students of Lane Seminary—cast his deciding vote "No," instead of "Yes," the whole history of Oberlin would have been changed, and the name would never have acquired the grand distinction that attached to it in later days.

The story of this village and college—for the two can never be separated—is one of the most entertaining and unique to be found in the whole history of America. Mr. Shipherd was governed by an intense conviction that the church, as it then existed, should be raised to a higher plane; that love, Christian fellowship and mutual helpfulness should be the foundation of the social structure; and he had long dreamed of founding a community where these ideas should be carried into practice. He found a kindred spirit in Philo Penfield Stewart, who had been a missionary to the Choctaws, but had become a member of Mr. Shipherd's family at Elyria. The two spent many earnest hours over the serious problem of materializing their vision into a visible thing of life—the one, longing for a Christian community where men should be brothers, and all laboring for the church and the general good; and the other, seeking the more modest and tangible realization of a college that should embrace the co-education of the sexes and provide the means of manual labor by which the poorest could work his way to an education equal to the best. Out of a combination of these two dreams came Oberlin, and all that the name implies.

Both were men of the strictest piety, and with them all matters were made a subject of prayer. One day, while upon their knees, the whole scheme unfolded itself to Mr.

Shipherd's mind: to secure a tract of land, and place upon it a community of men minded as themselves, who should be pledged to carry out the main ideas upon which the whole was founded. The name of this yet unformed colony was suggested by the labors of the famous but humble John Frederic Oberlin, whose pastoral labors in Eastern France had caused his name to be enrolled among the world's religious heroes. Their eyes were next turned toward New England, not only because it was the fountain-head from which came the early settlers of northern Ohio, but because only in New England could be found the men and women who could make the experiment possible. An option was obtained upon five thousand acres of land in Russia township, Lorain county; and, with the work so far progressed, Shipherd and Stewart took counsel with themselves and asked for help from on high, and out of their reflections and petitions, the famous Oberlin Covenant was created.

That memorable and unique document opened with a lamentation over "the degeneracy of the church," and the "deplorable condition of our perishing world," recognized the influence sure to be exerted by the great Mississippi valley upon the nations of the earth; and proceeded to a series of declarations that were the foundations of Oberlin, and have been the mainsprings of its remarkable career. Each signer pledged

himself to remove, as soon as practicable, to Russia township and become a member of Oberlin colony, "for the express purpose of glorifying God, in doing good to men," to the extent of their ability; to manage his estate personally, but to hold a community of interest; to hold no more property than he believed could be profitably managed in the service of God; to be industrious and economic, eat only plain and wholesome food; renounce all bad habits, especially the smoking and chewing of tobacco, "unless it is necessary as a medicine," and to also deny himself "all strong and unnecessary drinks, even tea and coffee, as far as practicable, and everything expensive, that is simply calculated to gratify the palate." The renunciation of all "expensive and unwholesome fashions of dress, particularly tight dressing and ornamental attire;" plainness and durability in the construction of their houses, furniture and carriages, were in so many words announced. The widows and orphans, and families of the sick were to be provided for; the children were to be educated, and trained up in the service of the Lord; all were to hold a close, personal interest in Oberlin Institute; while "a deep-toned and elevated personal piety" was to be striven for by all.

When a few men of serious minds had pledged themselves as brothers under this covenant, the active work of colony planting in the Russia for-

ests was commenced. The first tree cut was on March 15, 1833, when Peter Pindar Pease, Oberlin's pioneer resident, laid the foundations of his log-cabin, upon the front door of which were written the words: "I beseech you, therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service." A road was cut through the woods in the direction of Brownhelm, and the first ox-team came toiling in, with the effects of the Pease household. There is an arcadian freshness, simplicity, and earnestness about these beginnings in the dense forests, in a new land, that compel the attention to linger about the spot, and prove that there are springs of human action deeper than the love of self. The few who were there, gathered in a little group on their first Sabbath, and held religious service, and opened a Sabbath school which has not failed in a single weekly session in these near sixty years. An opening of some twenty feet square in the forest, where the Indians had made a clearing for a camp, was utilized for the first meeting of the trustees of this proposed school. In June, all the men then upon the ground, ten in number, united in a letter to Mr. Shipherd, who was in the east, in which they said: "We have about twenty acres chopped; and four cleared off. Are planting two of it to corn, and more than one we sow to oats and grass,

for a little pasture. The remainder is occupied by two log houses, and a site of the boarding house and school room. The school will be in the upper loft. The brethren have mostly selected and procured their land, and are now chopping their village lots. We can say, thus far the Lord hath helped us. May we ever acknowledge Him. Dear brother, pray for the peace of the colony. We have a special prayer meeting every Saturday evening."

The school was opened on December 3d of the same year, with forty-five students, half of whom came from the east, and the rest from the immediate neighborhood. A charter was obtained in the year following under the name "The Oberlin Collegiate Institute," but with full university privileges. From the first annual report of the institute, it is learned that the entire expenses of the students, with the exception of clothing, during the forty weeks of term time, ranged from fifty-eight to eighty-nine dollars; and that in most cases this amount could be earned by four hours of work daily, in the occupations provided by the community. Affairs had so advanced, that by the end of the second year, Oberlin contained thirty-five families; the church eighty members; the college over one hundred students; with land, buildings and other property, valued at more than seventeen thousand dollars.

The stern rigidity suggested in the Covenant, was carried into all the

affairs of school and social life. Tea and coffee were forbidden in college hall, and were seldom used in any of the village households. In one of the colony meetings it was questioned whether they should be furnished the guests at the hotel, but common commercial prudence decided in the affirmative. The boarders in college hall paid seventy-five cents per week for a strictly vegetable diet, which sum was made one dollar when meat was served twice a day. Mr. Stewart, one of the founders, had charge of the culinary department, and was afraid there was too much of luxury in their method of living, and one day when the students were disposing of the graham bread, diluted gravy and salt, he startled them with the question, "Can we not substitute parched corn for our graham diet, and thus save something with which to feed God's lambs?"

While Oberlin had begun to attract attention in all directions because of its unique character, and was believed in by many, and ridiculed by as many more, an event occurred that set its influence and power running into a new channel, and gave it that distinctive seal that made it for many years unlike any educational institution in the land. The students of Lane Theological Seminary, near Cincinnati, being forbidden to further discuss the slavery question, seceded almost in a body, and looked about for some institution in which they would be free to

speak out the anti-slavery sentiments with which they had become inspired. When this fact became known to Mr. Shipherd, he advised that the doors of Oberlin should not only be thrown open to the students of Lane, but urged the trustees to adopt a resolution expressly declaring, "That students shall be received into this institution irrespective of color," placing it not only upon the ground that it was the right thing to do, but because of the help and confidence of benevolent and able men; and he closed his argument with this declaration: "If our board would violate right so as to reject youth of talent and piety because they were *black*, I should have no heart to labor for the upbuilding of our seminary."

The feeling against the colored race was such at that day, that this bold proposition was received with consternation even in Oberlin, whose people had not yet become abolitionists, but believed in colonizing all free negroes in Africa. The action of the trustees was evasive, and when Mr. Shipherd, who had gone east to consult with Lewis and Arthur Tappan, and other anti-slavery men, in regard to receiving the Lane seceders at Oberlin, was made acquainted therewith, he took high and advanced grounds, declaring that he could no longer labor for Oberlin, "if our brethren in Jesus Christ must be rejected because they differ from us in color." He further showed that if Oberlin declared adversely, it would

not only lose his aid, but that of Professors Finney, Mahon, and Morgan, with eight professorships, and a cash donation of ten thousand dollars. The crisis had come, and there was great excitement in Oberlin and all its connections. The trustees met at Mr. Shipherd's house in Oberlin, on February 9, 1835, and considered the whole matter in a calm and prayerful spirit; Mrs. Shipherd gathering the women of the place about the doors, and holding a prayer meeting wherein many petitions were sent up that those deliberating within should decide in favor of a down-trodden race. When the vote was taken, it was a tie, and the chairman, the Rev. John Keep, of Cleveland, cast his vote "aye," and the battle was won. But the victory was one rather of effect than declaration, for the expression of the board was not emphatic by itself. "There does exist in our country" it premised, "an excitement in respect to our colored population, and fears are entertained that, on the one hand, they will be left unprovided for as to the means of a proper education, and, on the other, they will, in unsuitable numbers, be introduced into our schools, and thus in effect forced into the society of the whites; and the state of public sentiment is such as to require from the board some definite expression on the subject, therefore,

"Resolved, That the education of the people of color, is a matter of great interest, and should be encour-

aged and sustained in this institution."

Cautious as these words read to-day, they were a flash in the dark, in the days they were uttered. They illuminated the idea upon which Oberlin was grounded, and pointed it out as a rallying point for anti-slavery Christian effort the country over.

They brought Charles G. Finney and all the works that came in the train of his teaching. They consecrated Oberlin to an anti-slavery war, that ended only when Abraham Lincoln gave the Emancipation Proclamation to the world.

JAMES HARRISON KENNEDY.

CHICAGO PRIOR TO 1840.

THE BODY OF THE TOWN.

V.

AS INTIMATED, the year 1835 is chiefly responsible for the formation of the town corporation into something tangible. Previously it had been something exceedingly nebulous, or shreddy. The season of activity opened early in February—long before the ice went out of the harbor—so that the anxious citizens could see what progress the river had made toward cutting a channel through the old sand-bar, or what advance the new sand-bar was making beyond the extending pier; despite the uncertainties of the harbor improvements, the corporation had such confidence in her future growth as to add to her garments the territory east of State, from Twelfth street to Chicago avenue, modestly agreeing not to occupy Fort Dearborn reservation until it was vacated by the United States troops. This extension of the corpo-

rate limits was accomplished in February, 1835, by act of the legislature; and in June, a permanent board of health was formed, and the town commenced to borrow money for public improvements.

As if these were not sufficient evidences of a vigorous boyhood, in June the new board of trustees passed a wholesale assortment of laws against gambling; the selling of liquor upon Sunday; the throwing of foul articles and combustibles into the streets; against polluting the river, firing pistols, and behaving in a disorderly manner; and in favor of fire wardens, caution, cleanliness, sobriety and general common sense. Upon no account was hay to be stacked within the bounds of Washington street, commencing at the Reservation, west to Canal; north to Kinzie; east to Wolcott and Illinois streets;

thence to Lake Michigan. In the fall, (November 4) after the trustees had warmed up to their work—over a few little measures regarding town elections and the duties of constables—the corporation launched a vast ordinance of fifty-two sections, in order to set in motion the first regular fire department. It was to consist of a chief, two assistants and four wardens. Every able-bodied citizen was to keep his fire bucket in the front hall, or other convenient place, and upon the first alarm he was to repair promptly to the scene of the conflagration, in readiness to obey the orders of his superiors. Every building possessing one fire-place was to be supplied with "one good, painted leather bucket, with the initials of the owner's name painted thereon." Two buckets were to go with the structure which had two or more fire-places, and for every deficient bucket a fine of \$2 was to be imposed. The prosperous and law-abiding townsman therefore placed his two good fire buckets in the front hall, ready for instant use. If he was a town trustee, he bore with him, as his badge of office, a staff with a gilded flame at the top. The chief engineer had a white leather cap, with gilded front, his rank being painted thereon in black. He carried a bright speaking trumpet; his assistants, black trumpets, and the wardens white ones. Every constable also was to repair to the scene of the fire with his staff of office. Any member of the depart-

ment who should leave his engine without the expressed permission of the foreman, was to be dishonorably discharged. Upon returning from the scene of conflagration, the engines, hose, hooks, ladders, axes and saws were to be put in their proper places, well washed and cleaned; and to preserve the apparatus from decay, upon the first Monday in May, June, July, August, September, October, and November, the members were to give themselves and the machines an airing. Each neglect to turn out upon these all-important days was punishable by a fine of fifty cents.

This ordinance and all local laws passed since August, were ordered to be published in the *Democrat* and the *American*, (the latter being the new Whig paper, first issued on June 8), and to be posted at the post-office, near the corner of Franklin and South Water streets, and upon the bridges over the main river, at Dearborn street, and over the south branch, near Randolph street.

Two months before the passage of the fire ordinance, the president of the board of trustees had been authorized to purchase two hand engines, upon the credit of the corporation, and one month after its passage one had actually been bought of Hubbard & Co., for \$894.38, payable in two annual installments. On December 12, the Fire Kings, Chicago's pioneer company, was organized, and a few days thereafter Hiram Hugunin, president of the board of trustees,

was elected chief of the fire department. A hook and ladder company was also formed. During the winter and following spring an engine house was erected on the La Salle street side of the public square. It was a frame building 24x12 feet. But it was, by no means, alone in its glory, for, during the autumn of 1835, a brick court house—one story and basement, broad steps and impressive Corinthian pillars in front; a structure severely Grecian in style—had been erected on the northeast corner of the square, the court room above and county offices below; and it would be inexcusable, in drawing a picture of the public square of 1835, to forget the "lock-up," on the opposite corner (La Salle and Randolph), consisting of a small building which looked like a backwoodsman's hut, and a detached, square log structure which resembled nothing, but which was the oaken cell or the jail proper.

Among the events also occurring in 1835, which tended to increase the stature of the town of Chicago, was the adoption of a public seal—a spread eagle, having three arrows in his claws and a sprig, with the words United States of America surrounding the scene, the design being copied from that stamped upon the gold half eagle. The ravenous monster of 1871 destroyed all the town records and all impressions of this ambitious seal, so that it can be merely revived in words and by a close study of its national prototype.

Oh, yes; and best of all, the year witnessed almost as great a boom in educational matters as in real estate. First Mrs. Wright, the wife of John, and the mother of John S., wanted a building erected for an infant school. Both father and son, having made money as merchants and real estate dealers, were well able to erect this public school building. John S. Wright, the son, is to be credited with the honor, however. So the structure was reared on Clark street, south of Lake, and if the parents of the infants could not pay \$2 a quarter the little ones were welcomed just the same. In September a more important event transpired than the founding of the infant public school. John H. Kinzie, R. J. Hamilton, John Wright, John Watkins, and others, met at the First Presbyterian church, erected during the previous year on the southeast corner of Lake and Clark streets, and organized the town into four school districts.

From this time on to the fall of 1836, (when the townsmen decided to apply to the legislature for a city charter), the authorities commenced to straighten the streets, the Chicago Hydraulic Company was incorporated (nucleus of our water works), plank sluices were carried across Clark street to lead the drainage into the south branch, a decided move was made for better bridges, and the town board resolved, in order to accomplish all the great works it had in mind, that it was necessary to bor-

row \$50,000. Omitting from the calculation the circumstance that, despite the seductiveness of the president and of the sturdy, enterprising young New Yorker and fiscal agent of the corporation (William B. Ogden), the State bank refused the loan of \$25,000—throwing this matter entirely out of the calculation, the writer confidently submits the proposition that the year 1835 was the most important one of the town's history.

THE BLOOD OF THE TOWN.

The two years preceding the birth of Chicago city were charged with a most splendid infusion of new blood. It was blood also, which was to color the most remarkable series of events in the most remarkable half century of municipal life which the world ever saw. The infusion of such currents as came with William B. Ogden, J. Young Scammon, Isaac N. Arnold, and John Wentworth, was the signal for the birth of the third, and the modern Chicago. It is to Mr. Ogden, in particular, that the phase "father of modern Chicago," may be truthfully and even modestly applied; for he was father of more than Chicago.

It was in the fall of 1834, that Arthur Bronson, a New York capitalist, concluded the purchase from Robert A. Kinzie and Major Hunter, his brother-in-law, of one half of Kinzie's and the whole of Wolcott's addition, on the north side of the river, for \$20,000. Mr. Bronson and Charles Butler—the latter a brother-in-law of Mr.

Ogden—had visited Chicago in the summer of 1833, and Mr. Butler had had much to do with subsequent negotiations. For some reason, however, he was not a party to the final transactions; but before the summer of 1835 he had become so impressed with the future promise of the town, that he bought the same property of Mr. Bronson for \$100,000. The purchase was made in May, and at that time Mr. Ogden, a young man of thirty, full of force, and especially enthusiastic in regard to railroads, was a member of the New York legislature. But Mr. Butler induced him to leave all behind in Albany and start at once for Chicago, to take charge of the sale of this 130 acres of marsh and oak lands. It happened, also, that the season of Mr. Ogden's arrival was a wet one, which made the outlook anything but encouraging. As the United States land office was to be opened during the last of the month, however, he was anxious to promptly place the property in as good shape as possible, and his executive ability was at once put to a test, which thoroughly impressed the citizens with the genius for business which possessed the new comer. In a surprisingly short space of time the land was cut into streets, and intelligently prepared plats were at hand for the use of would-be purchasers. So, that the town was scarcely full of strangers (who were flocking to John Bates' little building on Dearborn, near Water street), wildly scrambling

for the new lands offered by the government, before Agent Ogden had his property on the north side in fairly attractive shape. It would be difficult to say who were the most jubilant as the result of the four months' transactions—the register of the land office, who recorded sales amounting to \$460,000—the pioneers of Chicago, such as the Kinzies, Hubbard, George Dole, Judge Hamilton, and Mr. Caton, who hailed with delight everything which tended to draw the attention of the outside world to their dear town—Editor John Calhoun, of the *Democrat*, or Editor Davis, of the new Whig paper, the *American*—John Bates, who was branching out upon his thirty years' career as an auctioneer—or Mr. Ogden, who realized more than \$100,000 for his brother-in-law, and sold only one-third of his property. Having thus had such a favorable introduction to the people of Chicago, Mr. Ogden returned to his home in Delaware county, N. Y., but only to arrange his affairs for a permanent residence in the stirring town on Lake Michigan. In the summer of 1836, he settled in Chicago, being elected one of the town trustees for that year. The confidence which his townsmen seemed unhesitatingly to repose in him, was proven by his appointment as fiscal agent of the corporation. When money was to be borrowed, when engines were to be bought, when an extended scheme of improvement was decided upon, Mr. Ogden was, from

the first, the mainstay of Chicago, and when in November, 1836, a mass meeting of citizens was held to discuss a city charter, he was one of the two appointed to represent the Board upon the committee which was to draft that weighty document.

The land fever, so thoroughly centered in Chicago, did not run its course without being of lasting benefit to many members of the community, although it culminated, in connection with the inflated volume of currency—a constant buoy to float high prices, speculations and wild dreams—although the fever culminated in a general collapse, many young men, especially young lawyers, obtained their first fair start in life by doing a careful, legitimate real estate business. They drew up bushels of legal documents, and did not buy enough lands to be swamped when the contraction of values began. Grant Goodrich, a young man from Chautauqua county, N. Y., who had been in Chicago about a year, and A. N. Fullerton, a Vermonter, and an immigrant of earlier date, were among the most successful of the real estate lawyers. In fact, so sweet was Mr. Fullerton's taste of Chicago's investments, that he seems to have become a business man and a property "grasper," altogether abandoning the legal profession. Mr. Goodrich, however, clung to his first love during forty years, being for four years of that period an associate justice of the superior court, being able to re-

tire, in the seventies, from general practice, as a man who could keep himself healthfully busy in the mere care of his own property. Up to the time of his death, on March 15, 1889, Judge Goodrich was a large figure in the city's life.

There came a bankrupt auctioneer from the south, who laid his hard case before Rev. Jeremiah Porter. With the assistance of the church people who took an interest in him, with the help of the business rush, which in 1836 was "on," with the strength of his own manhood he got upon his financial feet; during the youth of the city was elected its alderman and its mayor, and, dying, his fortune was embalmed (by the grace of his noble wife) in the Garrett Biblical Institute.

Mr. Garrett was a native of New York, and during the fall of the year when he wandered to Chicago in this broken state, a spare young lawyer from the Empire State, just turned twenty-two years of age, found employment with him as a writer of real estate papers. Isaac N. Arnold was

the spare young lawyer whom the land fever placed upon his feet, as it did the older man, Augustus Garrett, the auctioneer and dealer in town lots. Mr. Arnold's services were also freely bought, during the coming financial depression, when there were almost as many outstanding notes and accounts as there were individual dollars to pay them. He was also Chicago's first city clerk, an earnest advocate of State as well as individual honesty when the commonwealth was all but bankrupt; a State legislator; an anti-slavery champion; a member of Congress; a friend of the canal; an admirer, friend and biographer of Abraham Lincoln, and a noble, honest man—somewhat austere in his outward aspect. But up to the day of his death, in April, 1884, Isaac N. Arnold—the Hon. Isaac N. Arnold—was a man of rank in city, State and nation; his was a character which drew unqualified words of eulogy from so conservative, scholarly and cultured a gentlemen as the late Elihu B. Washburne.

H. G. CUTLER.

CLAUDIUS B. NELSON

A SUCCESSFUL life, and one which had been prolific of good works, ended in 1885, when Claudio B. Nelson, one of the pioneers of Chicago, quietly passed away, mourned by a wider circle of friends than usually surrounds the man whose business and social relations have not been such as to bring him into contact with the masses of the people. His was a kindly nature, and the accumulation of a fortune seems to have been chiefly prized by him for the reason that it enabled him to relieve the suffering, to aid and encourage those who had started out in life carrying heavy burdens, and to contribute to the up-building of those institutions designed to extend Christianizing influences.

Having commenced life himself under discouraging circumstances, and knowing, as he did, by actual experience what it is to struggle for a foothold in the business world, he had always a lively sympathy with those dependent upon their own resources, and he felt that important responsibilities rest always upon those who have been favored by fortune. Taking this view of life, it was natural that he should have become—in a quiet, unostentatious way—a public benefactor, when success had crowned

his own undertakings and he found himself in possession of an ample fortune.

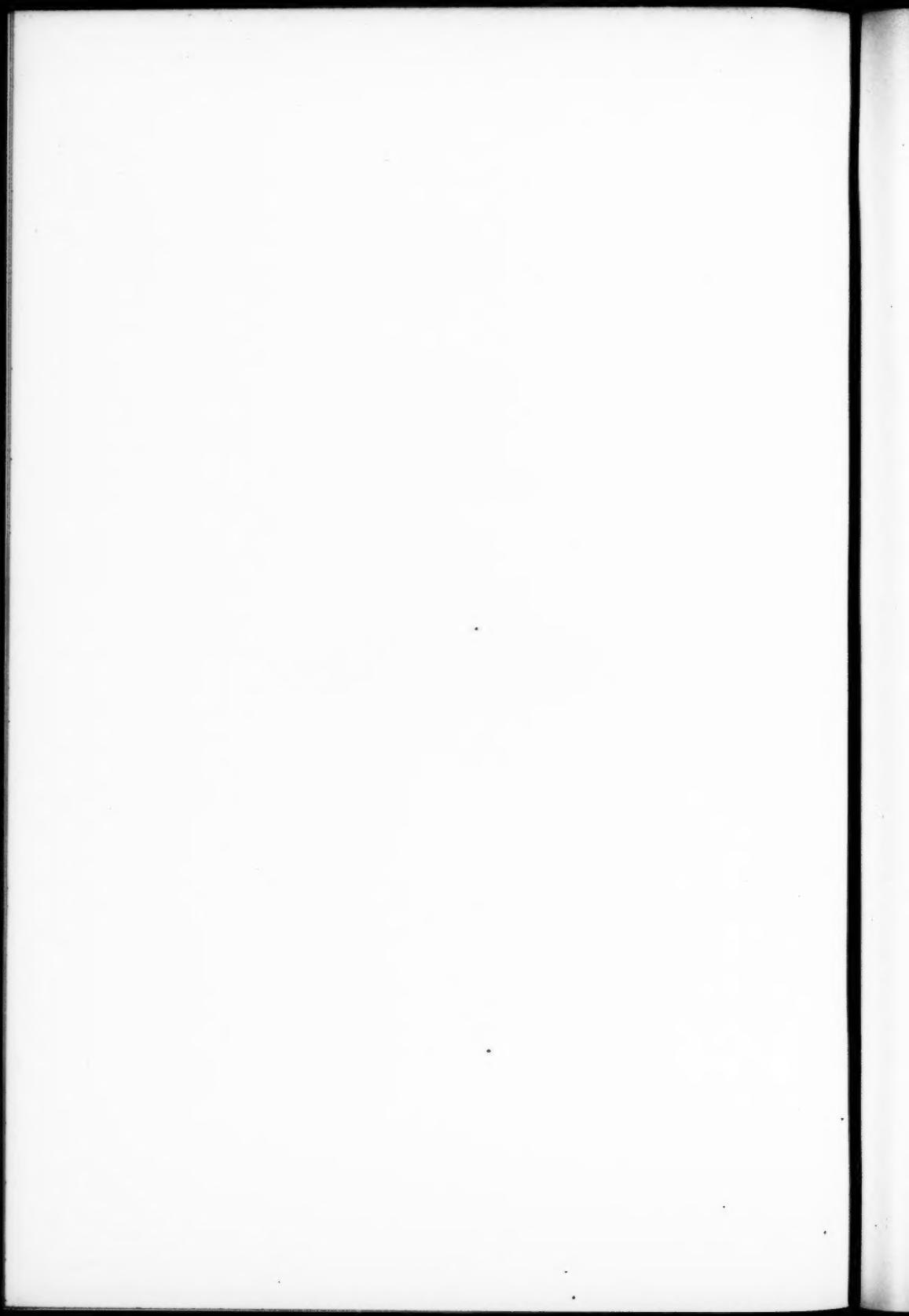
Mr. Nelson was born in Wattsburg, Mercer county, Pa., July 10th, 1819. He was the son of James Nelson, a country merchant of limited means, and when he was but thirteen years of age he began taking care of himself and earning his own living. His early training was, therefore, received in the school of experience in the practical affairs of life, and the earliest lesson learned was that of self-reliance. While maintaining himself and contributing a share of his earnings to the support of his father's family, he also educated himself, giving particular attention to those studies best calculated to fit him for a business career. For two years after he had attained his majority he remained in Pennsylvania, laboring industriously to accumulate sufficient means to engage in business for himself. His efforts in that direction were not crowned by abundant success, and when he finally made up his mind to seek a new field of labor and enterprise in the west, his resources were exceedingly limited.

In 1842 he reached Chicago, and found himself in a city of a few thousand people—which was at that time



McGraw & Co., 1870.

C. B. Nelson



just recovering from a period of serious business depression—among entire strangers, with twenty-five cents in his pocket, which represented the sum total of his cash possessions. It need hardly be stated that, under such circumstances, he was not prepared to extend his tour of observation in the west, beyond Chicago, and that he lost no time in seeking some employment which would supply him with the means of livelihood.

Just which one of the Chicago pioneers became first employer of the young man who was to become in a few years one of the leading merchants of the city, is not known, nor is it of particular consequence in this connection. It is only necessary to say he began life in this city, without any other capital than intelligence, industry and a determination to achieve success, and that his subsequent accumulations were the results of his own earnest and well-directed efforts.

In Mr. Nelson's experience there was no sudden transition from the cramped condition in which he found himself, at the beginning of his business career, to a position of affluence, as a result of speculative ventures. He did not reach the top of fortune's ladder at a bound, but, year after year, he climbed steadily upward, always sure of his footing, and taking no backward step. His first investments were the investments of earnings, which a rigid economy and the most industrious application had en-

abled him to lay aside. A natural business sagacity suggested a profitable field of enterprise, and he engaged in merchandising as a dealer in hardware. The firm with which he became connected was one of the famous pioneer establishments of Chicago, first known as the firm of Blair & Simpson, and later as Blair & Company. Under the latter title, it developed into one of the mammoth mercantile institutions of the city. Mr. Nelson retained his connection with this establishment up to the date of his retirement from active business, in 1881, and its remarkable prosperity was due in a large measure to his careful and systematic methods of doing business, his practical ideas of trade, and the exercise on his part of executive ability of a high order.

The profits of merchandising, beyond what was needed for necessary extension of the business, Mr. Nelson, like most of the early residents of Chicago, invested in realty, and long before he had reached the age at which men who have labored to good purpose begin to court retirement and the enjoyment of luxurious ease, he had become the possessor of a fortune larger than he had ever hoped to build up, in the days of his early struggles.

From the beginning of his prosperity, his charitable impulses were ever in the ascendant, and hence while he will be remembered for many years to come, as a sterling, upright, and sagacious man of affairs,

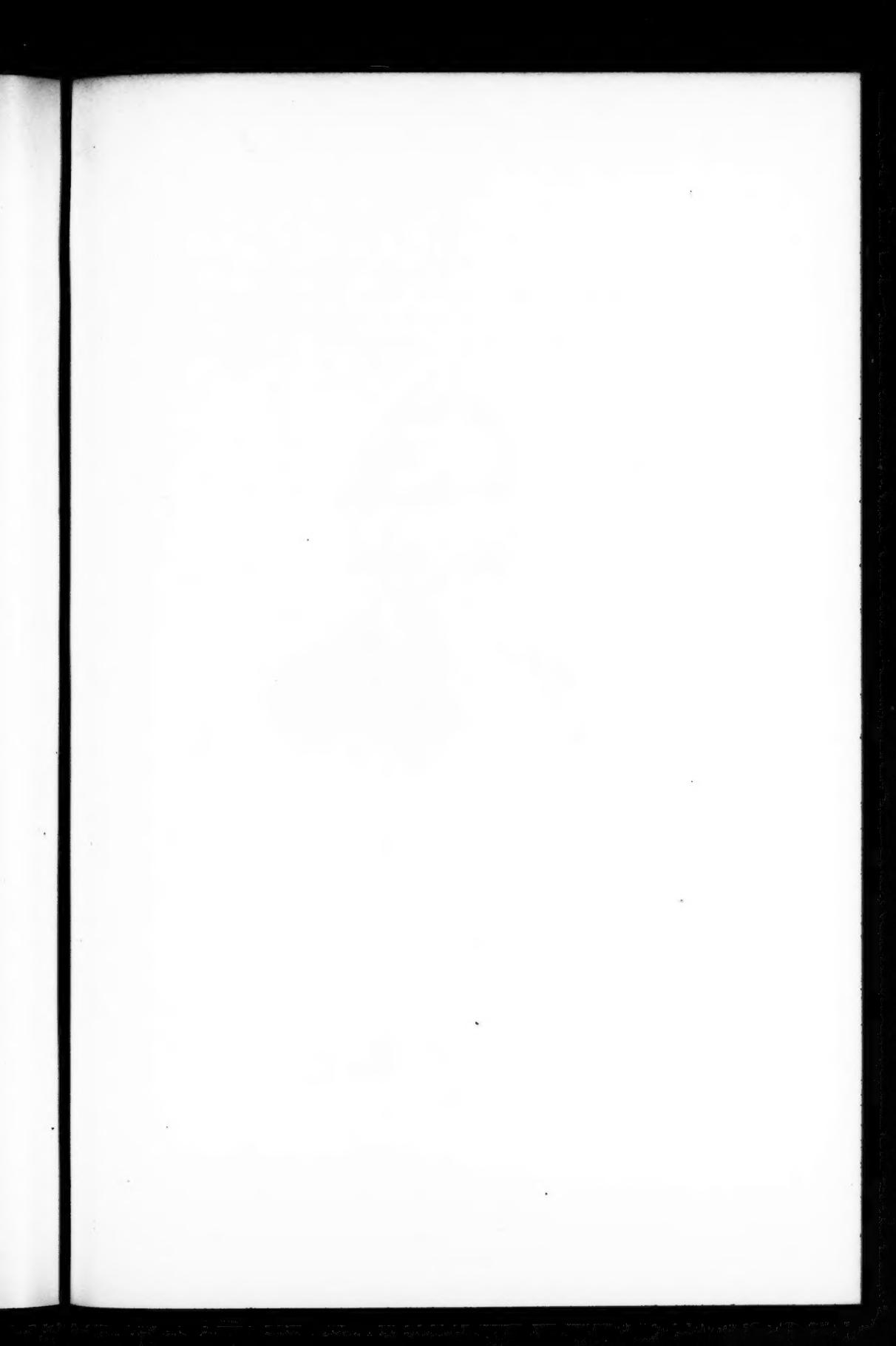
a man conspicuous among tradesmen who became widely known for their energy and enterprise, his memory will be most kindly cherished, by those from whose pathway in life, he was continually removing the stumbling blocks and obstacles of various kinds, which lay in the way of their progress and advancement, and by those also who have profited and may hereafter profit, by his public acts of beneficence.

In his early life he became identified with the Presbyterian church, to which organization he remained devotedly attached as long as he lived. When the First Presbyterian Church of Chicago was erected, he was one of those who bore the larger share of the burden which fell upon a congregation by no means rich at that time, and for thirteen years he served that church as one of its elders. At the end of that time he removed to Hyde Park, now one of the most beautiful suburban districts of Chicago, but then a forest, and here he began the building of another church. The result of his efforts in this new field, was the establishment of Hyde Park Presbyterian Church, and the erection of another handsome church edifice. In this organization he also served thirteen years as an elder, and then transferred his membership again to the First Presbyterian Church, where he served in the same capacity for two years prior to his death.

He was always a liberal donor to

the church and its various auxiliaries, but became especially interested in its educational work. This interest led him to become one of the founders of Lake Forest University, and for years he was a member of the board of trustees and one of the most influential and helpful friends of that institution. He was also interested with others in founding what was at first known as "The Theological Seminary of the Northwest," now known as the "McCormick Theological Seminary", and in building up the Presbyterian hospital, one of the grandest charities in the city of Chicago, which has been established by the church organization whose name it bears.

While he gave largely of his means to educational, religious, and charitable institutions, in a public way, he also gave largely, perhaps even more largely, to those who were in need of assistance, wherever he chanced to find them. Quietly and unostentatiously he sought out the sick and afflicted, worthy young men out of employment, and old ones unable to labor, for the purpose of assisting them in the most practical and substantial way. Young men who were struggling to educate themselves for a useful and honorable calling were especial objects of his interest and solicitude, and worthy ministers of the gospel, now laboring successfully in home and foreign fields, were in no small number of instances, sup-





Engraving by W. H. Worrell

Daniel C. Nichols

plied by him with the means which enabled them to educate and prepare themselves for their work.

In 1854 Mr. Nelson was married to Sarah Cheesman of Brooklyn, Michigan, who died a year later, leaving an infant son. In 1858 he was again married, the lady who became his wife being Mary Rutherford a daughter of Christopher Rutherford, of New York city.

Mrs. Nelson was of Scotch-English parentage, her father having been born near Edinburg, Scotland, and her mother—a descendant of Admiral Cuthbert Collingwood—at New Castle-upon-Tyne. Always in full sympathy with her husband in the mat-

ter of dispensing charity, in aiding to build up the christian church and to extend its influence, Mrs. Nelson ably assisted him in this work during his life, and since his demise, she has found the sweetest pleasure of her life, in carrying out, so far as lay within her power, his philanthropic purposes.

Mr. Nelson died at his home in Hyde Park, on the 29th of March 1885. One son Walter C. Nelson, and one daughter the wife of Rev. John C. Parsons of Fenton, Michigan, with Mrs. Nelson are the surviving members of his family.

HOWARD LOUIS CONARD.

DANIEL C. NICHOLAS.

AMONG the lawyers who began practicing at the Chicago bar, in the early years of the city's history, no small number have found it more profitable, if not more congenial to their tastes, to confine themselves largely to what is usually termed an "office practice," than to engage in the active litigation of causes. While it has followed as a natural consequence, that lawyers belonging to this class, have achieved less professional distinction than some of their contemporaries, they have, as a rule, been somewhat better known in connection with important busi-

ness enterprises and have contributed to a greater extent to the growth of the city, the development of its resources, and the building of its industries. While their labors have been confined to a field in which they were brought less prominently before the public, and in which they had less to do with stirring events, they have been, no less than many recognized leaders of the bar, important factors in promoting good government, and contributing to the welfare and prosperity of the community.

The lawyer who successfully conducts his client through the uncer-

tain mazes of litigation, always achieves greater distinction than his colleague who devotes himself to that branch of practice, which is designed to keep clients out of court, but the latter is, perhaps, the more useful public servant of the two, and certainly deserves no less honorable mention because of his having led a less turbulent and eventful life.

One of the noted old-time lawyers of this class, generally known and highly esteemed in Chicago, was the late Daniel C. Nicholes, who came here in 1838, and who for more than forty years, was identified with the western bar. He came to the city before its population had reached the twentieth thousand, and lived to see a million people living within its corporate limits. He began his career in Chicago with no other capital than a finished and thorough education, a limited professional training, strict integrity and indomitable energy, and left to his family a handsome fortune, accumulated through his own efforts.

Mr. Nicholes was born March 17th 1817, in the town of Caldwell, Warren county, New York, in the picturesque region of country at the head of lake George. The family to which he belonged, was one of the old families of Massachusetts, where his father and grandfather were born. His grandfather moved soon after the Revolutionary war, to New York State, where his father Daniel Nicholes grew to manhood. His mother, Dianthe (Hawley) Nicholes, was a

descendant of Samuel Hawley, who settled in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1639, and became the progenitor of a family which has given to American history some of its most illustrious characters.

When Daniel C. Nicholes was six years old, his father, who had lived for some years at Caldwell, removed from that place to western New York, where he became one of the early settlers on what was known as "the Holland purchase." The elder Nicholes purchased a farm in what is now Wyoming county, near the village of Gainesville, where the son spent his early boyhood and received a fair English education. The limited educational advantages which he had enjoyed, did not, however, satisfy his ambition, and, not finding his father in sympathy with his purpose to pursue a collegiate course, he left home when he was eighteen years of age, determined to make his way through college by his own efforts. He at once began teaching school, and his earnings, from this and other kinds of labor, were utilized to defray his expenses while fitting himself for college, at a somewhat noted academy in the village of Wyoming.

For ten years he was alternately teacher and pupil, a year or more of this time being spent in South Carolina, where he conducted a private school in the family of a wealthy planter. In 1846 he completed his collegiate course and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Union

college at Schenectady. For two years prior to that time he had applied himself to the study of law in connection with other studies. After his graduation he accepted a position as teacher in the Temple Hill academy at Mt. Morris, N. Y., where he continued his law studies, and in 1847 he was admitted to the bar at Ithica, N. Y. He began practicing in the latter place and remained there one year, meeting with fair success for a young practitioner. Believing, however, that better opportunities for rapid advancement awaited active, energetic, and capable young men farther west, he determined to change his location, and in 1848 came to Chicago.

Here he again found it necessary to engage in teaching school to replenish his finances, and in company with his brother, Ira J. Nicholes, who had accompanied him to the west, he built up a private educational institution, of high character, which became known as the "Nicholes English and Classical school." The enterprise proved a popular one, and the originators soon found it necessary to employ a large corps of teachers to assist them in the conduct of a school, in which instructions were given in the English branches, vocal and instrumental music, the sciences, the classics and modern languages.

In 1849, Mr. Nicholes returned to New York State, where he was married on the 18th of October, to Miss Amanda M. Wheeler, a daughter of

Daniel Wheeler—prominent in Gainsville and Wyoming county as a merchant and business man—whom he had first met as a pupil in the academy at Mt. Morris, when he was a teacher in that institution. Returning then to his western home, with a cultured and intelligent lady as help-meet and companion, he began in real earnest the struggle to win an honorable place in his profession, and at the same time to build up the fortune which his good judgment and business instincts led him to believe was within the grasp of every young man then in Chicago, who made a proper use of his opportunities.

While taking the active charge and management of his school, Mr. Nicholes was becoming acquainted with the enterprising men of Chicago, and soon opened a law office for the transaction of business which began to come to him as the result of this acquaintance. His business increased rapidly, and at the end of two years he abandoned the school enterprise, and devoted his whole time and attention to the practice of law, and the management of important interests which had been entrusted to his care.

He was first associated in practice with his brother, Ira J. Nicholes, and later at different times with William McKinley, Thomas Morrison, and Hon. John T. Wentworth, all well-known and prominent members of the Chicago bar. In 1875 he formed a

partnership with his son, Charles W. Nicholes, which continued up to the time of his death, on the 6th of May, 1889.

Becoming interested in the early years of this practice in real estate transactions, conveyancing, the examination of titles to lands, and the management of trusts, he devoted the most active years of his life largely to that branch of the business, while his associates looked after matters which found their way into the courts. He became a large investor of the funds of eastern capitalists, who remember him as a man of exact rectitude, sterling integrity, and unerring business sagacity.

The basis of his own handsome fortune was laid in the founding of the town of Englewood, now a suburb of Chicago, having a population of

thirty thousand people. This town he laid out in 1852, secured for it improved railroad facilities, was chiefly instrumental in making it an educational centre through the location there of the Cook County Normal school, and contributed in various ways to its rapid and substantial growth.

Looked upon by his associates at the bar as a scholarly man, and a thoroughly well-informed, upright and honorable lawyer, and by the general public as an eminently successful man of affairs, as well as a kind-hearted Christian gentleman, judged by any of the standards of measurement by which we estimate success in life, Mr. Nicholes earned a conspicuous place among the worthy self-made men of Chicago.

HOWARD LOUIS CONARD.

CHARLES W. COOK.

ONE of the first hotels built in Chicago was the old "Mansion House," located at the corner of Lake and Dearborn Streets, directly opposite its more pretentious neighbor, the "Tremont House," which has three times risen from its own ashes, and still ranks among the leading hotels of the city. It was at the "Mansion House" that many of the early visitors to Chicago were entertained during the first decade of the city's ex-

istence; and such of these early visitors as still survive will remember the genial "host" of those days, whose early death alone prevented his name becoming one of the most conspicuous among those of the builders of the metropolis.

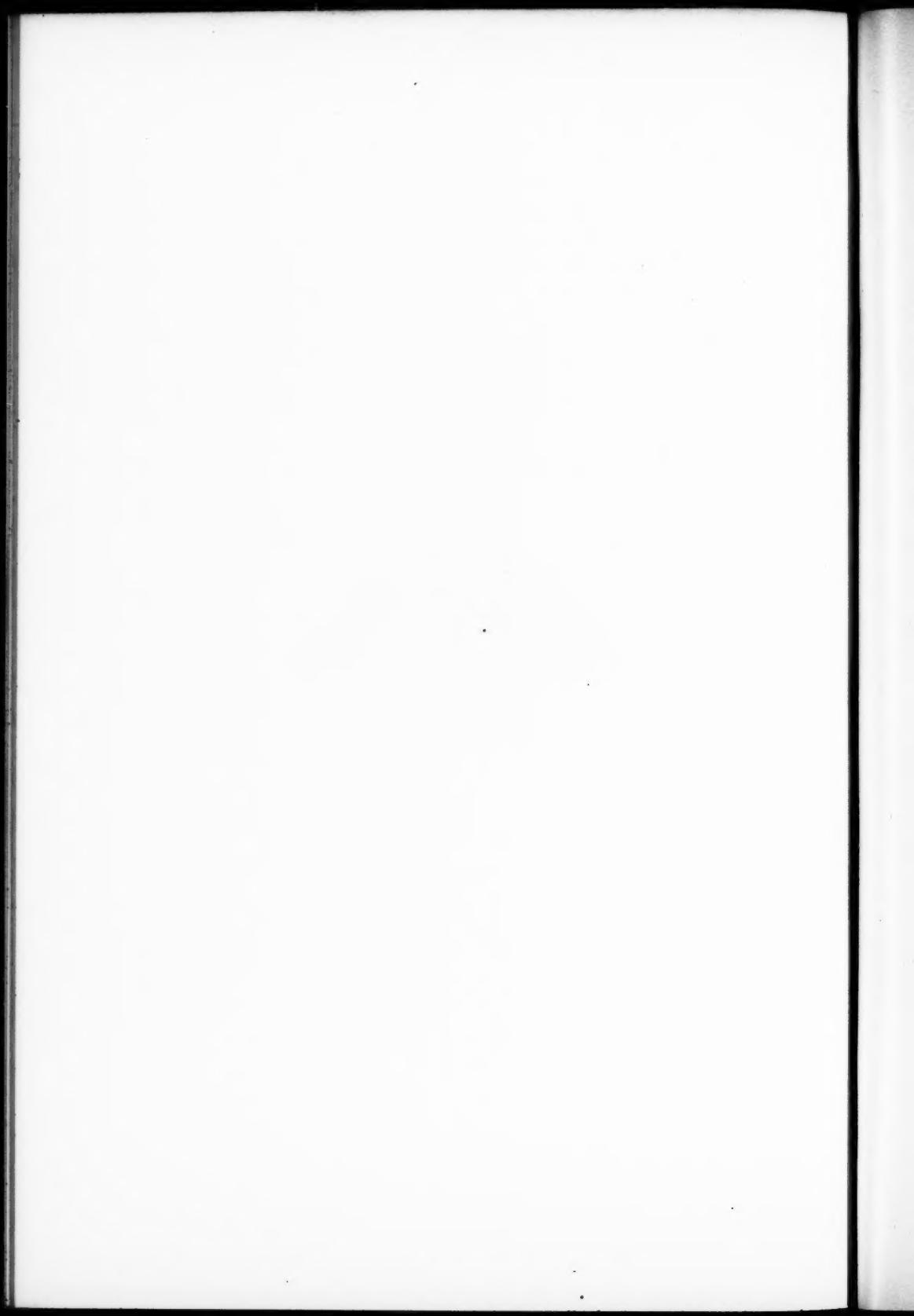
Charles W. Cook, who, in the parlance of the day, "kept" the Mansion House, came to Chicago in 1835 from New York State.

He was born at Berkshire, in Tioga



George W. Cook

C. W. Cook



county, of that State, in the first year of the century, and belonged to a branch of the Cook family which traces its ancestry far back into English history. His great-great-grandfather, Gideon Cook, immigrated from England to America in 1747, and settled in Berkshire county, Mass. His son, Ebenezer Cook, became a prominent man of affairs in Berkshire county, and when the Independence Declaration had been adopted, and the struggle to make good what was therein declared had commenced, he raised a company of volunteers among his neighbors and friends, and tendered his services to the commander of the colonial forces. He was made captain of his company, joined the force which marched against Ticonderoga, and heard Ethan Allen demand its surrender, "In the name of the great Jehovah and the Continental Congress."

Captain Cook, being taken sick, remained at the fort for some time, but did good service during the revolutionary struggle, and returned to his home at the close of the war. A son of Captain Ebenezer Cook, of the same name, who removed to New York State in his young manhood, was the father of Charles W. and George C. Cook, both of whom were among the pioneers of Chicago.

When Charles Cook was twelve years of age his father died, and he grew up in the family of a near relative, who gave him a fair education and initiated him into the mysteries

of the tanners' trade. After following this business for a time, he became convinced that it was having an injurious effect upon his health, and he, therefore, abandoned it, to engage in the lumber trade at Oswego, N. Y.

Here he was married to Miss Amy Royce, and in 1835 came to Chicago, where for a time he was engaged in merchandising on a small scale. Soon after his arrival in Chicago his first wife died, and a year or two later he was married to Miss Amanda S. Newton, whose father was one of the pioneer farmers of Cook county. He then turned his attention, for the first time, to hotel-keeping, and became the proprietor of the Mansion House, and, at a later date, of the American Temperance Hotel, where many of the "old settlers" of Chicago made their *entree* into western society.

The last-named hostelry became noted for two things, in addition to the fame it acquired as a "well-kept" hotel, under Mr. Cook's management.

It was the first hotel opened in Chicago without a bar-room attachment, and the only one in which no intoxicating liquors were sold. It was also known to a limited number of people scattered throughout the west—and no effort was made to extend the knowledge outside of this limited circle—as a well-managed station on the "underground railway," connecting the Southern States with the Dominion of Canada, and designed for the use and benefit of slaves who sought to obtain their freedom.

Mr. Cook belonged to the little band of active and uncompromising abolitionists, of which, "Father" Bascom, the pioneer Presbyterian minister, and Dr. Charles Volney Dyer, the "wit" of the medical profession of Chicago, during his life time, were the leading spirits. Many quiet meetings of this little band of men, whose consciences would not allow them to recognize the right of one man to own another, were held at the Temperance Hotel, and the fugitive blacks who reached Chicago, generally found helpful friends at this station.

A popular and successful citizen, and a man well adapted to the conditions by which he found himself

surrounded in a new and rapidly growing city, Mr. Cook had entered upon what promised to be a prosperous business career, when his death occurred in 1845. His wife, who is still living in Chicago, a woman of much culture, who possessed, in addition, admirable business and executive ability, addressed herself, after his death, to the task of building up the fortune for which he had laid the foundation, and long before she began to feel the weight of years, had acquired the competency which she enjoys in the evening of her life.

HOWARD LOUIS CONARD.

HON. CHARLES N. HOLDEN.

THE great State of New York, which has contributed so much of the brains, the energy, and the enterprise that have combined to build up the chief rival of the eastern metropolis, has never given to the west a more useful and worthy citizen than the late Hon. Charles Newton Holden, for fifty years a resident of Chicago. As a public official, a Christian gentleman, a patron of education and a man of affairs, he was equally conspicuous, and in all the relations of life he was recognized as one of those strong, able and self-reliant characters, who never fail to accomplish results, and who always leave their

impress upon the community in which they have lived.

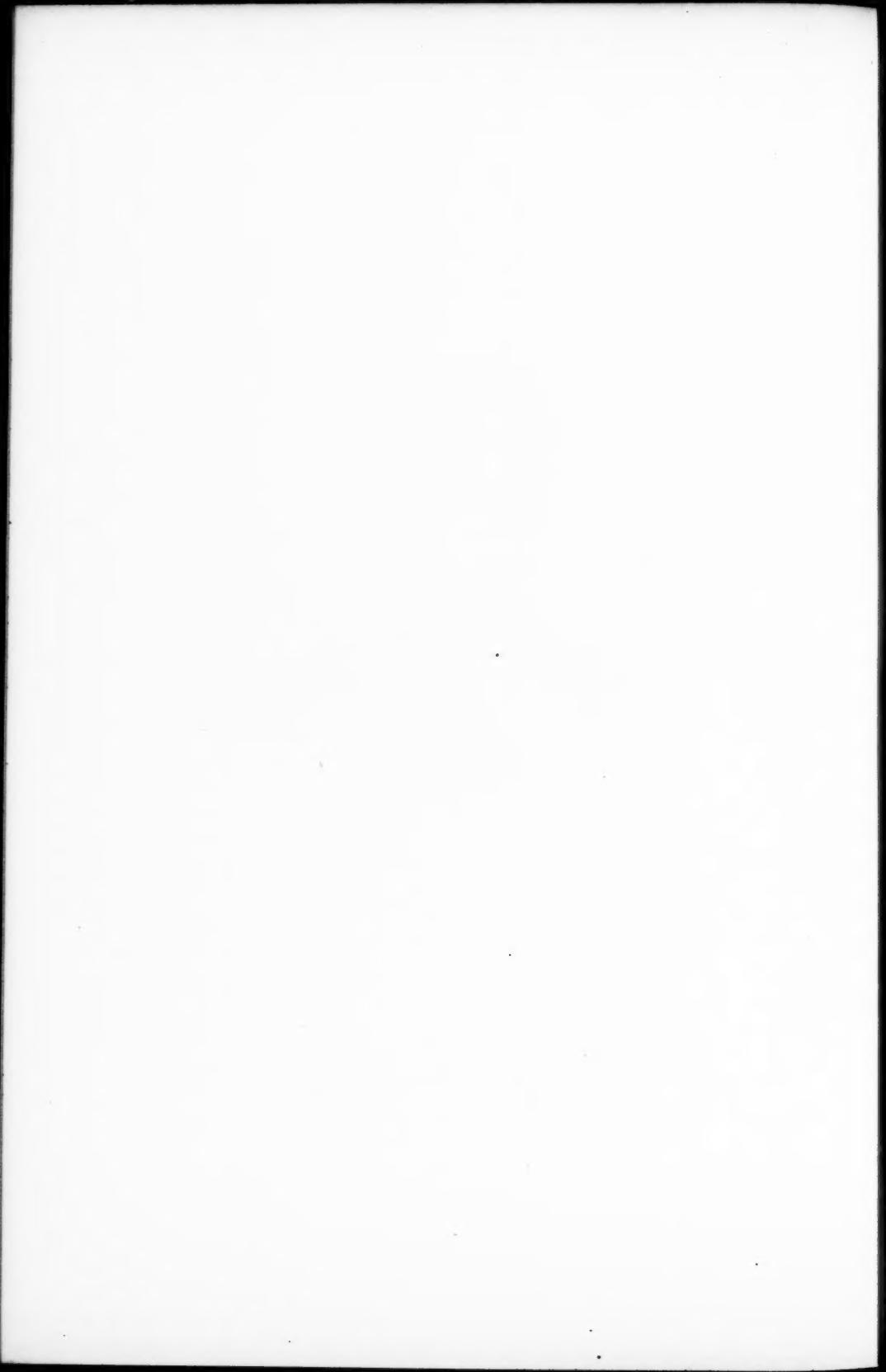
Mr. Holden was born at Fort Covington, N. Y., March 13th, 1816, and died in Chicago September 30th, 1887. He was the son of William C. Holden, a New Hampshire farmer, who married Sarah Braynard, of the same State, and emigrated to northern New York, where he engaged in the lumber trade at Fort Covington for several years prior to the war of 1812.

The breaking out of the war interfered seriously with his business—in fact, broke up his trade with Montreal and Quebec, and left him without a market for the product of his mills.



Portrait of Dr. Holden

L. D. Holden



Just before the battle of Plattsburg he joined a company of volunteers, and after marching sixty miles through the forest of that region, he reached Plattsburg in time to participate in the engagement, which resulted in a signal victory for the Americans, and caused the withdrawal of the British forces from the State of New York.

At the close of his term of military service, Holden returned to Fort Covington, where he engaged in farming and brought up his family of children. Charles was the eldest of his sons. He was educated in the country schools of the region in which he lived, was an apt scholar, and began life for himself better qualified for a business career than most young men of that period, who had not enjoyed greater advantages. When he was twenty years of age he taught school for a time, and was then employed as clerk in a country store, until he decided to come to Chicago.

It was in the spring of 1837 that he reached this conclusion, and his savings at that time amounted to forty dollars, all told. With this capital he set out for the west, and arrived in Chicago in July of the same year, with the amount reduced to ten dollars. He was not successful in securing employment in the city, and found it necessary to move on to Will county, where a brother of his father had settled and engaged in farming.

There he located a "land claim,"

and spent the remainder of the summer making some improvements on the claim, and adding to his small stock of money by working as a farm laborer. Late in the fall he returned to Chicago, and was employed during the winter as a clerk in one of the retail stores of the city. In the spring he became an employe of the Lake Michigan Lumber Company, of which Major John H. Kinzie—a son of the famous old trader, John Kinzie—was the manager. While his earnings at this time were by no means large, he was working as the majority of the "old settlers" appear to have worked—with a purpose in view; and by the spring of 1839 he had accumulated three hundred dollars, with which he proposed to begin business as a merchant. This was a small capital with which to begin merchandizing, but Mr. Holden was a young man of resources, and, by placing his money with an old merchant, he succeeded in obtaining an eastern credit of a thousand dollars. By taking in a partner, he was enabled to begin business in pretty good style, in what was known as "the little red log store" on Lake street.

The business which he thus began in a small way was extended systematically, and within half a dozen years had assumed large proportions. In 1848, in company with others who had become associated with him in business, he erected one of the finest blocks in the city, in which he continued merchadising until 1852, when

he retired from the firm, purchasing from his partners at that time their interest in the realty, of which they had been joint owners.

For some time after this his attention was given to real estate transactions; but in 1856 he united with Thomas Church and others in the organization of the Firemen's Insurance Company. Of this corporation he became the secretary—a position which he held for ten years. He also served for twenty years as treasurer of the Fireman's Benevolent Association, and received from this organization at different times flattering testimonials of their esteem and regard.

Beginning with 1855, when he was elected a member of the board of aldermen—to become recognized at once as a valuable member of that body—much of his time was devoted to public affairs and the transaction of official business. In 1857 he was elected city treasurer, and also served as a member of the city board of education, in which capacity he labored with great zeal and earnestness to elevate the character of the schools and add to their usefulness. His services in behalf of the educational interests of the city were flatteringly recognized at a later date in the naming of one of the handsome school buildings in his honor. In recognition of this delicate compliment, Mr. Holden placed in the hands of the proper authorities, a fund of one thousand dollars for the purchase of

books for indigent pupils of the school, who might be deemed worthy of such consideration.

In 1867 the General Assembly of Illinois created the office of commissioner of taxes of Chicago, and Mr. Holden was chosen to fill the position, which he held until 1874.

In 1869 he was appointed by Governor Palmer one of three trustees empowered to take charge of the work of building the Northern Asylum for the Insane, to be located at Elgin. This splendid institution was completed in 1875, at a cost of half a million dollars, the manner in which the work was carried on reflecting credit upon those who shouldered the responsibility of guarding the public interests in connection therewith.

Mr. Holden began taking a lively interest in politics about the time the Republican party was formed, was prominent in its councils for many years, and remained devotedly attached to the organization as long as he lived. He was one of the ardent friends and admirers of Lincoln, a promoter of the movement to nominate him for the Presidency in 1860, and a member of the committee of arrangements for the national Republican convention of that year. The famous wigwam in which that historic convention was held, was designed by, and built under the direction of this committee.

With Stephen A. Douglas and other eminent citizens of the city, Mr. Holden was associated in the establish-

ment of the University of Chicago. He became a member of the first board of trustees of that institution, and was also a life member of the board of trustees of the Chicago Astronomical Society, connected with it.

His interest in various benevolent and charitable enterprises was not less active than his interest in public affairs and educational matters. A devoted member of the Baptist church, he was particularly interested during the later years of his life in extending its influence and building up its educational institutions.

Soon after he came to Chicago, he met—quite unexpectedly—Miss Frances Woodbury, a cultured young lady, whom he had known at his old home in New York State. This young lady was a descendant of John Woodbury, of Somersetshire, England, who settled in Massachusetts in 1624. Her father was Luke Woodbury, of New York State, a cousin of Levi Woodbury, the distinguished jurist and statesman of New Hampshire, who was serving as one of the justices of the United States Supreme Court at the time of his death, in 1857.

Luke Woodbury became extensively interested in a colonization enterprise in Texas, and died there some time before 1836.

One of his sons, who had been associated with him, removed the family from New York to Chicago in 1836,

their intention being to move on, after a time, to Texas. This idea was, however, abandoned, and the family became permanently identified with Chicago. Miss Frances Woodbury became the wife of Charles N. Holden in 1841, and each secured in the other a worthy companion and helpmeet.

Mrs. Holden, like her husband, was active in promoting church interests, and both were members of the first Baptist church established in Chicago. At a later date they aided in the establishment and building up of the Tabernacle—now the Second Baptist Church.

Having prospered in a financial way and accumulated a handsome fortune, Mr. Holden gave largely of his means to various church and benevolent enterprises—his largest gift, perhaps, of this character, being a donation to the Baptist Theological Seminary at Morgan Park, a suburb of Chicago, which constituted an important part of the handsome endowment of that institution.

What contributed more even than his generous gift to the upbuilding of this institution, was his earnest and intelligent labors in its behalf. In this, as in every work with which he became identified, his admirable executive ability, enabled him to accomplish the best results attainable with the means at his command. Broadly liberal in his views, his charitable, benevolent and religious

work was not limited to the demands which came to him from his own church, but, to every commend-

able enterprise he gave a helping hand, when it was in his power to do so. **HOWARD LOUIS CONARD.**

IRA COUCH.

THE most pretentious hotel in Chicago in 1837 was a three-story frame building—a shell-like structure—which stood at the corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, and was known as the Tremont House. It was by no means luxurious in its furnishings or appointments, but it was a popular hostelry of the old style, and was headquarters for the distinguished guests who visited the city in those days.

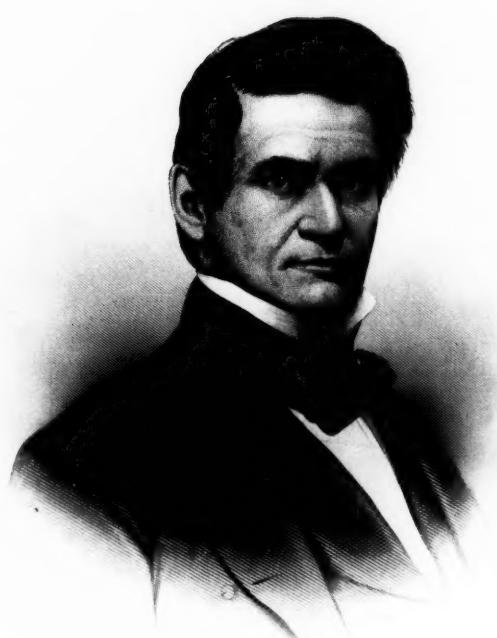
The proprietor of the hotel was a genial, energetic and enterprising young man, who had been bred to a different calling, but who possessed the happy faculty of adapting himself to the circumstances by which he happened to be surrounded, and of taking advantage of the opportunities which presented themselves for laying the foundation of a prosperous business career.

Within a few years thereafter, Ira Couch, the pioneer landlord above alluded to, had become one of the most noted of western hotel men, and few of the "old settlers" of Chicago were more widely known or more highly esteemed.

Mr. Couch was a native of New York State, having been born in Sar-

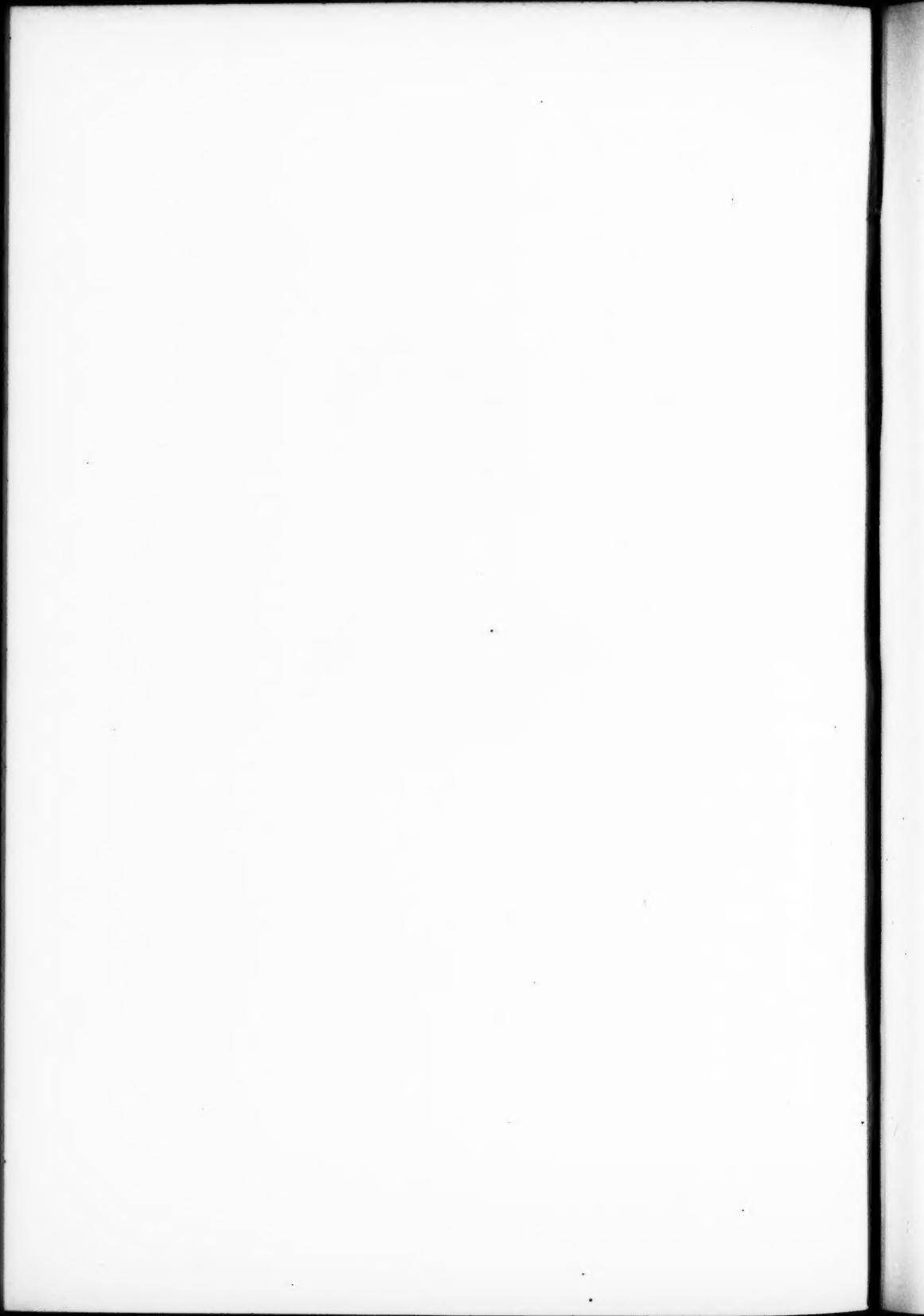
atoga county, November 22nd, 1806. His father, Ira House Couch, was a native of Connecticut, who married Mehitable McGee and settled at Fort Edward, N. Y., in 1794. He engaged in farming near Fort Edward until 1809, when he removed to Chautauqua county and purchased a tract of land on the shore of Lake Chautauqua. This portion of the Empire State was at that time an almost unbroken wilderness, and the clearing up of the new farm was a work to which Ira Couch, in company with his two brothers, devoted the greater share of his time in early boyhood.

Such schools as had been established in the country were of the most primitive kind, but the advantages which they offered were not neglected by the young man, who, in later years, was to become one of the leading business men of a large city. With a fairly good education, he left home at the age of sixteen years, to become a tailor's apprentice. He was active, energetic, ambitious, and determined to become a successful tradesman without any unnecessary delay. Before he was twenty-one years of age he had thoroughly mastered the art of clothes-making, pur-



Portrait of Walter Reed

Ira Cade



chased his time of his employer, and begun business for himself at Jamestown.

In 1833 he was married to Miss Caroline E. Gregory, of Elliottville, N. Y., who came with him three years later to Chicago. The small eastern town in which he had established his business did not afford abundant opportunity for an active and prosperous career, and it was this fact which led him to seek a new location.

He arrived in Chicago in the fall of 1836, and first opened a merchant tailoring establishment on Lake street. As this business did not appear to yield satisfactory returns, in a town in which the male portion of the population were not particular about wearing the latest style of garments, Mr. Couch abandoned it, and in 1837 turned his attention to the business in which he afterward achieved both fame and fortune.

In that year he rented the Tremont House, which, under his management, soon became one of the best known and most popular hotels in the State. The building was destroyed by fire in 1839, and the pioneer landlord suffered the loss of everything he had in the way of hotel furnishings, upon which there was no insurance whatever. The loss was a serious one, and came at a time when the little city was suffering from a business depression, which made even those who had the greatest confidence in its future growth and prosperity, hesitate about undertaking new enterprises.

Mr. Couch was not the kind of man, however, to yield to discouragements, and he at once began making preparations to erect a new hotel on the site of the burned building. Leasing the ground which had been occupied by the old structure, he began the erection of a new building in the fall of 1839, which was completed and opened under the same name as its predecessor in the spring of 1840. This building was also a three-story frame, but it was substantially built, well arranged, and in every respect a great improvement over what was known among the pioneers as the first Tremont House.

It was in this building that Mr. Couch laid the foundation of his fame as a western landlord. Chicago had by this time become a place of some consequence and was attracting thousands of settlers and visitors every year. Its leading hotel as a natural consequence became known far and wide, and the man who gave his personal supervision to its conduct and management became equally famous.

At the end of ten years of wonderfully prosperous business, the second Tremont House was destroyed by fire and its owner was again called upon to rebuild. Having purchased the ground on which the building had been located, as well as some additional frontage on both Dearborn and Lake streets, Mr. Couch formulated his plans for a new structure and commenced work.

The building which he designed and pushed to completion, was a five and a half story brick, with a frontage of 140 feet on Lake street and 181 feet on Dearborn street. It was looked upon at that time by less far-seeing business men of Chicago than the enterprising and public spirited landlord, as a mammoth structure, which could only be filled with guests on rare occasions if at all, which was likely to prove a bad investment for its owner, and which was certainly far in advance of the necessities of the city. Some of the more conservative of his early friends and associates, characterized the enterprise as "Couch's folly" but a very few years convinced them of their error and demonstrated that he had builded wisely and well.

In 1853 having completed and thoroughly equipped one of the largest and finest hotels in the west, Mr. Couch leased the building to George W. and David A. Gage of Boston, and retired from its conduct and management. For some years prior to this time, in connection with his hotel business, he had engaged in other enterprises and had become the owner of a large amount of valuable real estate. On some of this realty he had made extensive improvements, and his accumulations amounted to a handsome fortune.

After retiring from the management of the hotel, he did not again

engage actively in business, but in company with his wife and only child, devoted a large portion of the remainder of his life to travel. The winter of 1855-56 he spent with his family in Havana. Delighted with the climate of that tropical region, he determined to make it his winter home, and with that object in view, he returned to Cuba in the winter of 1856-57. On the 28th of January, 1857, a sudden illness which came upon him while visiting the interior of the island, terminated fatally, and one of the most noted of the men who became citizens of Chicago prior to 1840, passed away. His wife and daughter were with him at the time of his death, and their bereavement fell upon them with more crushing force by reason of the fact that they were among strangers, whose language they could not understand, and with whose customs they were unfamiliar. With some difficulty they succeeded in having the remains sent to Chicago, where they were deposited in a massive vault which serves as tomb and monument.

As a result of twenty years of active life in Chicago, Mr. Couch left a large estate, of which the present Tremont house constitutes a part. The massive and architecturally handsome building now known as the "Tremont," is the successor of three hotels of the same name, each of which was destroyed by fire. The fire

of 1871 swept away the last building erected by Mr. Couch. The present hotel was built by the trustees of his estate, and serves as a fitting monument to his enterprise and public spirit.

REMINISCENCES OF THE THIRTY-SIXTH AND THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESSES.

BY HON. JOHN HUTCHINS, A MEMBER OF THE THEN TWENTIETH OHIO DISTRICT.

XIX.

SOUTH CAROLINA was the first State to pass an ordinance of secession, on December 20th, 1860, and what occurred there at the passage has been briefly stated in chapter thirteen.

The ordinance of secession in all the States which joined in the movement, in language was substantially the same, and was based upon the Calhoun theory that a State could dissolve her connection with the general government by simply repealing the act and acts by which it had become a member of the Union, and that made it a free and independent State.

On the invitation of South Carolina, a convention of the people of the slave States was called, to meet at Montgomery, in the State of Alabama, on the 4th of February, 1861. The following States—South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida and Texas—at that time had passed ordinances of

secession; and the population of these States then amounted to 4,968,994, of which 2,560,948 were free and 2,312,046 were slaves. The Montgomery convention framed the Confederate Constitution, by which the States which joined it claimed to be a free and independent government. The ordinance of secession passed by the State of Alabama was presented in the House by Mr. W. R. W. Cobb, an able member from that State; and it differs from the ordinances of other States. This ordinance was presented by Mr. Cobb in a letter addressed to the speaker, as follows:

“WASHINGTON,

“January 30th, 1861.

“DEAR SIR:—Having just received the following: ‘An ordinance to dissolve the union between the State of Alabama and other States, united under the compact styled “the Constitution of the United States of America;”’

"Whereas, the election of Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin to the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States of America, by a sectional party, avowedly hostile to the domestic institutions and peace and security of the people of the State of Alabama, preceded by many and dangerous infractions of the Constitution of the United States, by many of the States and people of the northern section, is a political wrong of so insulting and menacing a character as to justify the people of the State of Alabama in the adoption of prompt and decided measures for their future peace and security; therefore,

"Be it declared and ordained by the people of the State of Alabama, in convention assembled, that the State of Alabama now withdraws, and is hereby withdrawn, from the Union known as the United States of America, and henceforth ceases to be one of said United States, and is and of right ought to be, a sovereign and independent State.

"Be it further declared and ordained by the people of the State of Alabama, in convention assembled, that all the powers over the territory of said State, and over the people thereof, heretofore delegated to the government of the United States of America be, and they are hereby withdrawn from said government, and are hereby resumed and vested

in the people of the State of Alabama.

"And as it is the desire and purpose of the people of Alabama to meet the slave-holding States of the South who may approve such purpose, in order to frame a provisional as well as a permanent government, upon the principles of the Constitution of the United States, be it

"Resolved, by the people of Alabama, in convention assembled, that the people of the States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri be, and are hereby invited to meet the people of the State of Alabama, by their delegates, in convention, on the 4th day of February, A.D. 1861, at the city of Montgomery, in the State of Alabama, for the purpose of consulting with each other as to the most effectual mode of concerted and harmonious action, in whatever manner may be deemed most advisable, for our common peace and security. And be it further

"Resolved, that the president of the convention be, and is hereby instructed to transmit forthwith a copy of foregoing preamble, ordinance and resolutions to the governors of the several States named in said resolutions.

"Done by the people of the State of Alabama, in convention assembled,

at Montgomery, on the 11th day of January, A.D. 1861.

"WILLIAM M. BROOKS,

"President of the Convention.

"I feel it my duty to decline any further participation in the business of the United States House of Representatives, and, in doing this, I need not express my deep regret that causes exist that render it necessary. God save the country!

"I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

"WILLIAM R. W. COBB.

"HON. WILLIAM PENNINGTON,

"Speaker of the House of Representatives."

Mr. Cobb, in his letter presenting the ordinance of his State, above copied, made a short speech, the careful perusal of which will show that he still hoped for such concession from the North as would prevent disunion and war; and probably, if the policy indicated in Mr. Davis's resolution (heretofore quoted) had been approved and carried out by the North, it would have prevented war. Mr. Cobb's speech is given in full:

"Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House of Representatives, I feel it my duty to my country and my constituents, to this House and myself, before taking my departure, to give some reasons which have dictated the act which I now take. I have declined taking it before, resolved upon first receiving in form the ordinance of secession from the State of Alabama. My colleagues

left some days ago. I did not go with them, believing it to be my duty to wait for the copy of the ordinance of secession of Alabama, which I have embraced in the communication just read from the Clerk's table. Yet, since the withdrawal of my colleagues, I have absented myself from the deliberations and business of this body; and from that time I have not drawn one cent of pay. Under the action of my State, under that ordinance which I received yesterday, I am, in my judgment, compelled to return to the land which gave me birth, to share its fate through weal and woe, through good and evil fortune. Profound, sir, is my feeling in leaving this House of Representatives of the United States, where I have served for the last fourteen years. Those with whom I have served and with whom I have been associated will bear witness with what fidelity I have ever endeavored to discharge my duties as one of the representatives of the people. It has ever been my desire to do justice by all, and never to be forgetful of that courtesy which ought to characterize the intercourse of the members of the House. I depart from this presence reluctantly, because I had hoped from the beginning that something would have been done to preserve the integrity of the Union. Day after day, week after week, I have waited for something to be done by the Senate and this House, in the way of compromise, predicated upon the Constitu-

tion and equitable principles, such as we have a right to expect; which would, sir, have been received by my constituents with gladness of heart.

"It will be remembered that on the 11th of last month I advised members that Alabama would withdraw herself from the Union by the 15th of this month of January, unless something was done to restore peace and harmony to the country. My prediction has been fulfilled. Now, sir, when I return home, let me not go without hope. Let me have it in my power to say to my people that there is hope, however faint it may appear now. But my appeal to the House is that there should be action—something done to restore confidence between the different sections of the Union, that there shall be peace, harmony and prosperity once more restored to this now divided and disturbed country. (Applause.) Let me briefly recount some of the events which have transpired since my service here. I have seen acquisition after acquisition of territory by war and purchase. While I have been a member, men from the North and men from the South have fought together on the same battlefields in defence of the standard of the Union. I have seen the eagles of the Republic sweep with proud wing across the snow-clad Rocky Mountains, and have seen the stars and stripes planted upon the Gulf of California and upon the shores of the far Pacific. I have seen more: I have seen our flag break

down the selfish barriers of oriental nations, and fly in triumph in China and Japan—a shield and a guard of protection for American citizens and American commerce. How grand a future had the Union only a few years back! With the planting interests of the South and the manufacturing and shipping interests of the North, I looked to see ourselves the masters of the world. But, sir, in that I have been mistaken. I have seen savage nation after nation yield to the civilization of the white man. I have seen State after State, and Territory after Territory, constructed out of country annexed since I have been a member of this House. Yes, sir; and I have seen star after star fall from the galaxy of the brightest names of our country's history—a Clay, a Webster, a Calhoun and others. Oh, that to-day some of those bright luminaries could raise their voices from the grave and speak to those they have left behind, and tell them what their duty is! If we had them with us to-day, probably we might save this great and once happy country by a settlement of these present difficulties. But they are not with us. Yet, cannot we find others who, if not equal in ability, are as anxious to settle these unhappy difficulties and to restore peace and harmony to our distracted country? I trust we shall find many such.

"Sir, you must be well aware of the depth of my feeling when I take my leave of the councils of a country

which has been a great country during the brief period of its existence and which was destined to be the greatest country upon the earth. You can imagine that a man of ordinary ability and feeling must feel deeply when he sees a country, greater than any other the sun ever shone upon, distracted, and, perhaps, severed forever. I feel deeply; and I am not ashamed to confess it. I say with uplifted hands, God save my country! Who will say the same? How many will say that they are anxious to save the country? I trust all. I have to leave the matter in your hands. When you send your messengers to us of the South, I trust you will not send messengers to coerce and subjugate us; but send us messengers of peace, and we will receive them with open arms and warm hearts. But if you should deem it your duty to send persons to coerce and subjugate us, we must defend our rights and protect our wives and little ones. We may not be able to erect a monument of victory to bequeath to them; though we can—and I trust we will, in such an emergency—erect a monument to our memory, with the inscription thereon, written in letters of blood, 'We have faithfully defended our constitutional rights!'

"And now, let me appeal to you to do something after I shall have gone to satisfy the anxious mind of this nation; for I believe that prayer is going forth continually, from one end of the country to the other, that some-

thing may be done before the 4th of next month. On that day a convention of the Southern States assembles at Montgomery for the purpose of forming a provisional government. I beg you to do that which will make it unnecessary for them to take that step, and which will restore the country to a condition of peace and happiness.

"Mr. Speaker, I ought not to trespass upon the courtesy of the House, nor consume its time longer; but I must say one word more. As I look around me I see many vacant seats. What has become of those who have heretofore occupied them? The seats once occupied by my colleagues are vacant. And are not the seats occupied by the South Carolina delegation vacant? Yes. Do I not see the seats of the Georgia delegation vacant?—Yes. And that of the member from Florida? Yes. All, all, are vacant! And what does it mean? The rapidly occurring events of the day give us an answer not to be misunderstood. Will you not heed the warning contained in these portentous events? And now, before I take leave of you, my Northern friends, allow me, with throbbing heart, to return to you my warmest thanks for the many efforts you have made to save the country. We have differed upon some minor matters—matters of less importance than the great questions we have fought our battles upon. But when I leave you, I bear with me only fond recollections and the consciousness

that I leave behind me brave and patriotic hearts, able and willing to battle for our constitutional and equal rights and the safety of our common country. And now, gentlemen of the Republican party, let me say that you have this question in your own hands, and that you can still this storm before the sun shall set to-day. Will you not do it, and allow your President to come into power as the President of the whole country—North, South, East and West? I trust that you will do something; that peace and harmony may be restored; that your families and our families—that have mingled so long in social harmony—may not be called upon to shed each other's blood; and that peace may reign from the rising to the setting sun, and from the Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. Stand upon your assumed dignity and platform no longer, but come patriotically up to the call of your distracted country, and coming millions shall pronounce you blessed. I now thank the House for the many courtesies extended to me and the aid given me in passing many important measures, and bid you adieu, to return, as I have said, to my dear Alabama, where the bones of my father and my mother rest, to defend their ashes and to share the fate of those to whom I am closely bound, be it for weal or for woe." (Applause in the galleries.)

Immediately after this speech was delivered, the Speaker, by unanimous consent, presented by request the pro-

ceedings of the Democratic State convention of Ohio, as follows:

"Democratic State Convention of Ohio."

"A delegate convention of the Democratic party of Ohio was held in the city of Columbus on Wednesday, January 23d, 1861, 'to do something definite and practical to avert the terrible evils of civil war and the calamity of a permanent separation of these States.'

"Leading representative men of the Democracy composed the convention, and nearly every county in the State was represented.

"The convention was organized by the election of Hugh J. Jewett as president.

"Judge Ranney, chairman of the committee, reported the following resolutions:

"Resolved, that since the admission of Ohio as one of the United States, the Democratic party of the State has uniformly shown devotion to the Union, allegiance to the Constitution, obedience to the Federal laws, and respect for the constitutional rights and regard for the interests of each of her sister States; and that the same views and sentiments now animate the Democrats of Ohio.

"Resolved, that while we gratefully acknowledge the services of those of our public men in Congress who are striving to preserve the Union, and thus to protect the best interests of our nation and the cause of constitutional liberty among mankind; and while we would accept

with joy the compromise measures known as the Crittenden resolutions, or the propositions of Senators Bigler or Douglas, or those known as the Border States resolutions, as a basis of settlement of our national difficulties; or any other settlement of our affairs, honorable to us all, which can be effected by conciliation and compromise and mutual concessions of all concerned, to secure the safety and perpetuity of the Union; yet we believe that the questions that disturb the country are of such a character, and have existed for so long a period, that the time has arrived when the people of the whole country should avail themselves of that provision of the Constitution which requires Congress, upon the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, to call a convention of all the States for proposing amendments thereto.

“Resolved, that this convention does recommend and request the general assembly of this State, now in session, to make application to Congress to call a convention, pursuant to the Fifth Article of the Constitution of the United States, for the purpose of proposing amendments thereto.

“Resolved, The president of this convention be instructed to communicate the foregoing third resolution to the presiding officer of the general assembly, with the request that they present the same to their respective houses.

“Resolved, The two hundred thousand Democrats of Ohio, send to the people of the United States, to the North and South, greeting: and when the people of the North shall have fulfilled their duties to the constitution, and the South, then, and not until then, will it be proper for them to take into consideration the question of the right and propriety of coercion.”

“These resolutions were adopted by the convention with great unanimity.

“The following resolution was then adopted:

“Resolved, That the presiding officer of this convention be directed to send to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives in Congress, and to the governors of several States of the Union, the resolutions adopted by the convention.”

Upon the reading of the above, Mr. S. S. Cox, then a Representative from Ohio, said: “I hope those resolutions will be laid on the table and printed. They are the expression of two hundred thousand as good patriots as are in the Republic.”

Jefferson Davis withdrew from the Senate on January 21, 1861, in the following speech:

“I rise, Mr. President, for the purpose of announcing to the Senate, that I have satisfactory evidence that the State of Mississippi, by a solemn ordinance of her people in convention assembled, has declared her separation from the United States. Under

these circumstances, of course my functions are terminated here. It has seemed to me proper, however, that I should appear in the Senate to announce that fact to my associates, and I will say but little more. The occasion does not invite me to go into argument; and my physical condition would not permit me to do it if it were otherwise, and yet it seems to become me to say something on the part of the State I here represent, on an occasion so solemn as this. It is known to senators who have served with me here, that I have for many years advocated, as an essential, the attribute of State sovereignty the right of a State to secede from the Union. Therefore, if I had not believed there was justifiable cause; if I had thought that Mississippi was acting without sufficient provocation, or without any existing necessity, I should still, under my theory of the government, because of my allegiance to the State of which I am a citizen, have been bound by her action. I however, may be permitted to say that I do think she has justifiable cause, and I approve her act. I conferred with her people before that act was taken, counselled them then that if the state of things which they apprehended should exist when the convention met, they should take the action which they have now adopted.

"I hope none who hear me will confound this expression of mine with the advocacy of the right of a State to remain in the Union, and to disre-

gard its constitutional obligations by the nullification of the law. Such is not my theory. Nullification and secession, so often confounded, are indeed antagonistic principles. Nullification is a remedy which it is sought to apply within the Union, and against the agent of the States. It is only to be justified when the agent has violated his constitutional obligations, and a State, assuming to judge for itself, denies the right of the agent thus to act, and appeals to the other States of the Union for a decision; but when the States themselves, and when the people of the States have so acted as to convince us that they will not regard our constitutional rights, then, and then for the first time, arises the doctrine of secession in its practical application.

"A great man, who now reposes with his fathers, and who has been often arraigned for want of fealty to the Union, advocated the doctrine of nullification, because it preserved the Union. It was because of his deep-seated attachment to the Union, his determination to find some remedy for existing ills short of a severance of the ties, which bound South Carolina to other States, that Mr. Calhoun advocated the doctrine of nullification, which he proclaimed to be peaceful, to be within the limits of State power, not to disturb the Union, but only to be the means of bringing the agent before the tribunal of the States for their judgment.

"Secession belongs to a different

class of remedies. It is to be justified upon the basis that the States are sovereign. There was a time when none desired it. I hope the time may come again, when a better comprehension of the theory of our government, and the inalienable rights of the people of the States, will prevent any one from denying that each State is sovereign, and this may reclaim the grants which it has made to any agent whomsoever. I therefore say, I concur in the action of the people of Mississippi, believing it to be necessary and proper, and should have been bound by their action if my belief had been otherwise; and this brings me to the important point which I wish on this last occasion to present to the Senate. It is by this confounding of nullification and secession that the name of a great man, whose ashes now mingle with his mother earth, has been invoked to justify coercion against a seceded State. The phrase 'to execute the laws,' was an expression which General Jackson applied to the case of a State refusing to obey the laws while yet a member of the Union. That is not the case now presented. The laws are to be executed over the United States, and upon the people of the United States. They have no relation to any foreign country. It is a perversion of terms; at least it is a great misapprehension of the case, which cites that expression for application to a State which has withdrawn from the Union. You may

make war on a foreign State. If it be the purpose of gentlemen, they may make war against a State which has withdrawn from the Union; but there are no laws of the United States to be executed within the limits of a seceded State. A State finding herself in the condition in which Mississippi has judged she is, in which her safety requires that she should provide for the maintenance of her rights out of the Union, surrenders all the benefits, (and they are known to be many), deprives herself of the advantages, (they are known to be great) severs all the ties of affection (and they are close and endearing,) which have bound her to the Union; and thus divesting herself of every benefit, taking upon herself every burden, she claims to be exempt from any power to execute the laws of the United States within her limits.

"I well remember an occasion when Massachusetts was arraigned before the bar of the Senate, and when then the doctrine of coercion was rife, and to be applied against her, because of the rescue of a fugitive slave in Boston. My opinion then was the same that it is now. Not in a spirit of egotism, but to show that I am not influenced in my opinion because the case is my own, I refer to that time and that occasion as containing the opinion which I then entertained, and on which my present conduct is based. I then said, if Massachusetts, following her through a stated line of conduct, chooses to take the last step

which separates her from the Union, it is her right to go, and I will neither vote one dollar, nor one man to bring her back; but will say to her, God speed, in memory of kind associations which once existed between her and the other States. It has been a conviction of passing necessity, it has been a belief that we are to be deprived in the Union of the rights which our fathers bequeathed to us, which has brought Mississippi into her present decision. She has heard proclaimed the theory that all men are created free and equal, and this made the basis of an attack upon her social institutions; and the second Declaration of Independence has been evoked to maintain the position of the equality of the races. That Declaration of Independence is to be construed by the circumstances and purposes from which it was made. The communities were declaring their independence; the people of those communities were asserting that no man was born—to use the language of Mr. Jefferson—booted and spurred to ride over the rest of mankind; that men were created equal—meaning the men of the political community; that there was no divine right to rule; that no man inherited the right to govern; that there were no classes by which power and place descended to families, and that all stations were equally within the grasp of each member of the body-politic. These were the great principles they announced; these were the purposes for

which they made their declaration; these were the ends to which enunciations was directed. They had no reference to the slaves; else, how happened it that among the items of arraignment made against George III. was that he endeavored to do just what the North has been endeavoring of late to do—to stir up insurrections among our slaves. Had the declaration announced that the negroes were free and equal, how was the Prince to be arraigned for stirring up insurrection among them? And how was this to be enumerated among the high crimes which caused the colonies to sever their connection with the mother country? When our constitution was formed, the same idea was rendered more palpable; for there we find provision made for that very class of persons as property; they were not upon the footing of equality with white men—not even upon that of paupers and convicts; but so far as representation was concerned, were discriminated against as a lower caste, only to be represented in numerical proportion of three-fifths.

"Then, senators, we recur to the compact which binds us together; we recur to the principles upon which our government was founded; and when you deny them, and when you deny to us to withdraw from a government which thus perverted, threatens to be the destruction of our rights, we but tread the path of our fathers when we proclaim our independence, and take the hazard. This is done

not in hostility to others, not to injure any section of the country, not even for our own pecuniary benefit; but from the high and solemn motive of defending and protecting the rights we inherited, and which it is our sacred duty to transmit to our children.

"I find in myself, perhaps, a type of the general feeling of my constituents towards yours. I am sure I feel no hostility to you, senators from the North. I am sure there is not any one of you, whatever sharp discussions there may have been between us, to whom I cannot now say, in the presence of my God, I wish you well, and such I am sure is the feeling of the people whom I represent towards those you represent. I therefore feel that I but express their desires, when I say I hope, and they hope, for peaceful relation with you, though we must part. They may be beneficial to us in the future, as they have been in the past, if you so will. The reverse may bring disaster on every portion of the country; and if you will have it thus, we will invoke the God of our fathers, who delivered them from the power of the lion, to protect us from the ravages of the beast; and thus putting our trust in God, and in our own firm hearts and

strong arms, we will vindicate the right as best we may. In the course of my service here, associated at different times with a great variety of senators, I see now around me some with whom I have served long; there have been points of collision; but whatever of offence there has been given to me I leave here; I carry with me no hostile remembrance. Whatever offence I have given which has not been redressed, or for which satisfaction has not been demanded, I have, senators, in this hour of our parting, to offer you my apology for any pain, which in the heat of discussion, I have inflicted. I go hence unincumbered of the remembrance of any injury received, and having discharged the duty of making the only reparation in my power for the injury offered. Mr. President, and senators, having made the announcement, which the occasion seems to me to require, it only remains for me to bid you a final adieu."

Mr. Davis was no braggart, and in the speech quoted, expresses clearly and in able language, the Calhoun theory of the relation of the States to the general government, and I have no doubt he expressed his honest convictions.

PROMINENT CITIZENS OF NEW YORK.

RUFUS T. BUSH.

THE lives of prominent business men pass, for the most part, unwritten. To write them would be to narrate the successive steps by which they developed from obscurity into fame, from inexperience into wisdom, and from poverty into fortune. This would be to give the history of their business, in its perplexities, contests and risks, exposing, often, the proportion which its resources bore to its undertakings, and wherein its reverses offset, in part, its strokes of better fortune. Two inherent difficulties lie in the way of a good biography of a business man. The habit of reticence and reserve concerning his own affairs, which becomes instinctive in a successful man of affairs, would render such sketches distasteful to their subject. The patient revelation by him to his biographer of the details essential to an accurate handling of the subject would be often a greater and less satisfactory labor than to write the biography himself. Even when such a revelation were made, it would still be useless, unless the biographer possessed a more apt appreciation of commercial matters than is usually obtained by literary men. And the writing his own biography would be

marred by the imperfections which afflict a man of the first class who attempts to work in any other sphere than that in which he is first.

Hence, the attempted sketches of a business man are apt to shrink into collections of those incidents, perhaps humorous or trivial, which were the most fleeting or irrelevant in his true career. Sometimes they relate only to those amusements which were but the after-glow of his prosperity. These properly interest all who know the broader outlines of his commanding life. For such these trivialities are lifted into dignity. This implies that the sketch is adapted to private reading among the merchant's friends. And this, in turn, concedes that it is not his true life. For the public would be greatly interested in the true careers of all its successful men.

Rufus T. Bush, of Brooklyn, socially, and of New York city as a business man, is best known in his commercial life as the founder of the Bush and Denslow Manufacturing Company, which is now affiliated with the Standard Oil Company, and as having rapidly accumulated the considerable estate in Brooklyn and

New York which, since his death, has been incorporated into The Bush Company, Limited.

While his surroundings at birth gave no indication that he would inherit a marked talent for affairs, yet the same fine thread of heredity which we find in tracing back the ancestry of Thomas A. Edison, Charles O'Conor, and so many other men of note who seem to have come up without antecedents, applies to our subject. It is not without significance that O'Conor, though born among the poor of New York, was lineally descended from Ireland's kings; or that though Edison seemed to spring up like a sunflower, without seed, from the prairie sod, yet his ancestor's name is signed to the continental money of the war of 1776. So the "Petroleum V. Nasby," whose humorous but sturdy logic cheered the heart of President Lincoln and of the millions who strove and suffered with him in our great contest, traced his ancestral lineage to the father of one of England's clearest thinkers, the apostle of common sense, John Locke.

Upon his father's side, Mr. Bush was descended from the Dutch admiral, Ter Boss, in command of the naval forces charged with the defence of the city of New Amsterdam and the colony of New Netherlands (now New York) while they were in Dutch control. In the line of his maternal ancestry, he stood connected with the

Sutherlands of the county and earldom of that name, in Scotland.

Mr. Bush carefully shunned every pretence that merit could be inherited in any marked degree, as likely to originate in either vanity or snobbery. Still, it was of his characteristics the most notable that, in the vicissitudes of business and excitements of trade, and notwithstanding an unusual acuteness of nervous sensibility, neither his most intimate nor casual acquaintance ever knew him to swerve from the calm politeness characteristic of an inborn gentleman, or to narrate an incident, apply an epithet or make an allusion that could not be repeated in the most refined presence. Moreover, the innate dignity of his nature, while ever eager to unbend to genuine humor, had no use for any person who insisted on a course of conduct or anecdote not in harmony with good breeding, good morals and good taste.

Born a farmer's son, in Tompkins county, N. Y., on the 22nd of February, 1840, and removing with his parents to Michigan at the age of eleven years, he grew up with experience and a character essentially western, so far as the epithet "western" has come to be identified with special nerve and activity. His birth, as appears above, occurred on the day made sacred by that of the "Father of his country." It may be pardoned if we mention the additional coincidence that from the period when his

hair began to turn gray—which occurred at the early age of thirty, and in an increasing degree as he advanced to middle life—his features bore that marked resemblance to the Washington type which no reader can fail to observe in his portrait.

Mr. Bush's early life, including a short experience as a school-teacher in Michigan, ended in two settled convictions, viz.: first, that farming is too slow a means of making money to be pursued by any man who can do better; and, secondly, that teaching school is not a sufficiently profitable occupation for one who looks forward to a time when he can surround his family with at least a comfortable, and, if possible, a luxurious home. As a student, he acquired marked facility in calculation and mathematics. He would place any theorem in Robinson's "Geometry" (seven books) on the blackboard, on the simple suggestion by his teacher of the number of the book and theorem. He had spent two years in the State Agricultural College at Lansing and two terms in the State Normal School at Ypsilanti.

While at the State Normal School he had become acquainted with Miss Sarah M. Hall, of Ridgeway, Mich., who was attending the same institution as a student preparing for the work of teaching. Before leaving the institution they were married and entered upon the work of teaching together, in which they remained about two years.

His keen sense of value was conscious of having not yet found its field. At the age of twenty-four the young couple bade farewell to desk and blackboard and started, with two hundred dollars of borrowed money and the little they had saved, for the city of Chicago, whose great destiny was then nearly as unmatured as their own. The McCormicks had grown rich out of the reaper; William B. Ogden out of railways; "Long" John Wentworth and Jonathan Young Scammon were adverse forces in both local finance and city politics, and a vast, solid city was quickly rising out of the treacherous ooze of mud. The Farwells and Marshall Field were just emerging from salaried positions and taking the place of Potter Palmer in what have since become great commercial houses.

Mr. Bush's first experiment in Chicago was in selling sewing machines. Small as his capital was, he soon had thirty persons employed. After about two years he removed to Toronto, Canada, and began there the manufacture of machines, in which he continued about a year. In the four years since leaving Michigan he had accumulated twelve thousand dollars, and, what was far more indicative of his sagacity, had satisfied himself that the causes of profit in this business were transient, and that he must get out of it before the tide began to ebb. Mrs. Bush made a flying visit to Michigan, while he went on a prospecting tour. He sewed up his twelve

thousand dollars in his belt and started for New York, without an acquaintance in that city or a letter of introduction.

While in Toronto his eye had rested on a coil of wire clothes-line, a brand new idea, like the wire fences at that date, and one which he thought would take well in the west. On coming to New York, he at first contemplated a coal business, but, on investigation, rejected the project. His concern over the perplexing question —what business he should enter upon—distracted him until he could not sleep, and it was while lying awake at night, pondering upon the difficulties of getting launched in business, that his mind suddenly reverted to the coil of wire clothes-line he had seen in Toronto. He conceived that the country was full of diligent, excellent clergymen working for much less than half pay, any one of whom could eke out a scanty salary and earn a handsome sum speedily in selling these clothes-lines. Few good church-going women, in the quarter of a million church parishes of the country, would esteem it other than a privilege and duty to provide themselves, at slight cost, with a perpetual clothes-line, when, in so doing, they would increase the temporal rewards of a faithful pastor, whose profession made it a virtue to be careless of earthly profit. Mr. Bush obtained catalogues of these clergymen in all the States and denominations, had circulars printed by the ten thousand,

hired a force of girls to fold, address and mail, and within three weeks was shipping wire clothes-lines in incredible quantities, and was receiving orders worth five hundred dollars per day. Others have tried their circulars with the clergymen, but few have selected an article in which their agents could act with so little disadvantage to themselves. Five or six years in wire clothes-lines brought his capital up to the very handsome sum of thirty thousand dollars. Meanwhile, however, he was dabbling in ventures less successful. He bought, without looking at it, a plantation of fourteen hundred acres in Virginia, which he soon traded for several thousand acres of mountain land in that State and some small houses in Brooklyn.

He next, in 1868, set up a physician, for whom he had a friendly regard, in a commercial experiment, by the purchase of a "notion, variety and fancy goods store" on Fulton street, in Brooklyn. This venture hung—in its outcome, as well as in its motive—suspended, like Mahomet's coffin, between heaven and earth, for a longer period than, to Mr. Bush's active, restless energy, was at all satisfactory. After five or six years he succeeded in disposing of it, at a moderate loss, in exchange, in part, for a modest residence. But, from the moment he became acquainted with Brooklyn, he selected in his own mind the commanding location on the Heights, overlooking the city of New

York, East River and bay, where he would prefer to reside. In due time he was able to gratify this wish by the purchase of the residence, No. 202 Columbia Heights, which he developed into one of the most stately, hospitable and cordial homes of America—a home almost as dear to a wide circle of visiting friends as to the members of his own family. For years it stood associated in many minds with every refinement, grace and charm which could invest the sacred words, "family" and "home," with tenderness.

Before emerging from his "notion" venture, and while still mainly engaged in the wire clothes-line feature, in returning one evening from a Masonic lodge meeting, in the winter of 1870, a mutual friend introduced to him Mr. Walter P. Denslow, also a Mason, who had for about six years been struggling with the difficulties of working without capital in refining petroleum oil.

The country had "struck oil." President Lincoln had made the event the subject of his witty comment on Bishop Simpson's address at Gettysburg, when he said the Bishop had faithfully recited about every blessing we had to be grateful to heaven for, except the most important of all—"we had struck oil."

The processes of refining oil, however, were unsystematic, the methods empirical and according to no rule; the construction of the works was poor, as to economy—uncertain, as to

result, and hazardous, as to fire. Mr. Denslow had, by diligent observation, more nearly reduced the process of refining to a system, so as to make its results sure, than perhaps any other refiner. He explained to Mr. Bush his "plant" and what he thought to be his prospect of profit, if he could get ten thousand dollars of capital. Mr. Bush agreed to inspect his works, and, if he found the field inviting, to invest the required sum. By the time three successive fires had burned out the little manufacturing plant of "Denslow & Bush," as it was at first called, Mr. Bush had invested his entire thirty thousand dollars in the enterprise, and found that, while it was "sink or swim" with him, the chances were about even that he would sink. It was a struggle to earn enough to pay the insurance necessary to keep up the fight against the fires, to remodel and enlarge the works, in accordance with new discoveries, and to meet new demands, and to secure a supply of crude oil.

Suddenly, a sagacious or fortunate accumulation of stock on hand, and a rise in its price, helped them to a quick cash profit of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in a very few weeks. The tide had turned. They suffered no pangs when a final, closing fire consumed their little works at Gowanus Creek, but opened out into a new and larger factory at the foot of Twenty-fifth street, Brooklyn. This was in the year 1872-3.

The problem of refining had been solved, and their brands, "The Peerless," "Premium Safety," etc., were acquiring a fame in every foreign port and market as among the very best. The home trade they did not greatly covet. Presently, in 1876, they were confronted with a vital danger in the difficulty in obtaining an adequate supply of the "crude" for refining. The Standard Oil Company was obtaining control of the wells and of the means of transportation of the crude oil, through the vigilant exercise of such sharp competitive powers that it made the struggle a fight for life. This contest put Mr. Bush's mettle to its crucial test for several years, with the result of vindicating for him the respect and confidence of the parties against whom he contended.

Having rendered the position of his company secure, he was not averse to reaping the fruits of the struggle in the form of a substantial peace. The Standard Oil Company and his own could become helpful to, instead of antagonizing each other, and the many costs and labors of competitive rivalry could be eliminated, equally to their own and the public advantage.

This result was at length effected, and with its consummation Mr. Bush found the toil of superintending his large business so reduced that, for the first time in his life, he had leisure. He could now direct in an hour the

operations which had hitherto tasked his whole energies throughout the longest business day.

He had always a marked taste for social amusements, for travel and for literary recreation. Excursions down the bay into the ocean, up the Hudson and the Sound, with parties made up, largely, of those neighbors whom he had known longest, including his associates in business—and often his employees—with lunches on board and dancing at some rural or seaside pavilion, had been his delight while still his labors were arduous, and when to make the time for such excursions required a determined effort of the will and a happy co-ordination of plans and preparations.

At about the period of his affiliation with the Standard Oil he purchased a steam yacht, "The Falcon." Soon after he sailed with a party of friends to Martha's Vineyard, Mt. Desert, and then along the coast to Halifax, Nova Scotia and the St. Lawrence river. A few voyages in the Falcon taught him that the vibratory motion imparted by the steam power renders a steam yacht less restful than a sailing yacht, and that its mode of riding the waves is less graceful and natural. He set about designing a sailing yacht which should, by definite pre-calculation and absolute fore-knowledge, be sure before the first timber was laid of being, when completed, one of the most commodious and absolutely the swiftest, strongest and staunchest

yacht ever built. Employing the same experienced shipmaster to aid him whom he had selected to command her, he collected plans of all the stanchest and swiftest sailing yachts yet built, studied closely all their points and proportions, compared them with their records, and then began the construction of models, following each point into the specifications, with the minutest care as to details, studying with Captain Crosby the geographical points from which her timbers could best be drawn, and the relative claims of every competing source of supply for her materials, but especially for her keel, rudder, timbers, coppering, masts, spars, sails and cordage.

The two chief timbers in her masts cost \$1,000 each, in the log, before the first chip was hewn from them. Every other point in the vessel was equally a matter of pride as well as of study. Nothing less than the best was tolerated in the smallest particular. The most skillful yacht builders of America, the Messrs. Poillon, who had built the *Sappho* and the *Dauntless*, were employed, with complete instructions and designs as to model and contour. A hundred names were rejected, but that finally selected was "The Coronet."

His first use of the vessel was to make the trip to Europe and the Mediterranean with his family and a few friends. Her action on this voyage

satisfied him that he might safely put her up for speed and seaworthiness, especially under heavy winds, against all the yachts afloat. Though disinclined to betting, yet as it was the fashion of sportsmen to make their contests interesting by that stimulus, he threw out a general challenge to all America, to race the *Coronet* across the ocean for \$10,000.

The challenge was accepted by the owner of the *Dauntless*, and the race began at New York, March 13, 1887, and finished at Queenstown on March 27th. The *Coronet* was upwards of a day ahead, having sailed 2,949 miles in 14 days, 19 hours, 3 minutes and 14 seconds. Her start at New York was a revelation of power which satisfied all she would easily win the race.

On November 16, 1887, the Hall Memorial Library of Ridgeway, Mich., was dedicated and opened with appropriate ceremonies, as a permanent memorial to the father of Mrs. Bush, in her native town. The ground, building and books to the extent of upwards of 1,000 volumes were given by Mr. Bush to an organization, formed at his request to receive and hold the gift in perpetuity. It was one of those genial and useful modes in which he sought to express his regard, at the same time for the best interests of the living and for the tender memory of the dead.

While in Europe he applied his usual habit of shrewd insight and

self-poised judgment to the condition and methods of business as compared with like methods in America. He had no doubt that European art, aristocracy and mountains were all that was claimed for them. The point he was interested in was the European methods of doing business. His conclusions were embodied in a small but thoroughly original *brochure* printed only for private circulation. It seemed to him that in Europe, government and its adjuncts, rank, nobility, and the army, counted for much more than in America, but individuals and private fortunes for much less. Industry worked generally with unnecessary clumsiness and conservatism of method. He counted the number of wagons loaded with beer, relatively to those loaded with merchandise which crossed London bridge, and thought twenty of the former to two of the latter was an excess of the stupefying over the useful. He heard the average members of Parliament as they "talked horse" in the London tavern, and concluded that the great bulk of them are personally inferior to our average Congressman, and that this average inferiority is in part the reason why their few leaders, Gladstone, Parnell, Salisbury, Vernon-Harcourt, and the like, are so much more important than any American leaders can be. He saw the floating gristmills here and there on the Rhine, moving up and down the

river in search of a grist to grind, and he frankly pronounced them as far behind the mills of Minneapolis, as the mortars and pestles of the primæval lake dwellers of Switzerland were behind the floating gristmills on the Rhine. His short volume was pithy, instructive and, in a business aspect, striking.

Still restless under the burden of his new leisure, he determined to found a new illustrated American magazine, which should be more American in spirit than any extant. It was suggested to him that such an enterprise could hardly be successfully run except by a general publishing house. He thought he would at least enjoy it as a recreation. He entered therefore upon the experiment with his usual ardor, printed 100,000 copies of the first edition. The field was new. He had been accustomed to a manufacture in which there was a ready demand for the product, the only difficulty being to create the supply. In this new industry the commodity was capable of unlimited supply, but he had also to manufacture the demand. He could easily have lost a moderate fortune in the experiment if its petty vexations had not suddenly impaired his sleep and his health. At the end of four months during which the magazine earned an honest reputation for merit, he disposed of it off-hand. Throwing off the whole affair as speedily as he

could, he broke away from all work and went first on a tour to California with his wife and sons. Arrived at San Diego he wisely concluded to have his yacht, the Coronet sent around via the stormy cape, and in her to make the grand tour of the world.

She was a beautiful, staunch and princely craft. Mr. Bush felt as safe on board of her at sea as amid the serene rest of his Brooklyn home.

The vessel met with hardly a rough breath in crossing the Pacific. He stopped at Honolulu, in Hawaii, visiting all the more remarkable features of those islands and collecting mementoes of their life. Thence he sailed to Yokohama. His stay in Japan, as in Hawaii, was enlivened by the extension to his party by the authorities of every hospitality which the spirit of kindness and international courtesy could suggest. From Japan the Coronet sailed to Canton, in China; to Singapore, to Ceylon, and thence to Calcutta. From this point the party crossed overland, stopping on the way at Benares, the Sacred City, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Agra and Delhi, and thence south through Jeypore to Bombay. They were afforded a rapid but interesting view of the marvellous, decaying civilization of this oldest, once richest, and now poorest of empires. Thence by the Coronet over the Indian

Ocean to Aden, in Arabia, over the Red Sea to Suez, and overland to Alexandria, Cairo, the Pyramids and Nile. Returning again to the Coronet, they sailed to Malta, Gibraltar, and by the South Atlantic route to New York.

Upon his return, Mr. Bush was again in good heart and vigor, practically restored to his wonted health, and so continued to nearly the date when the cruel error of a moment suddenly ended his career. On the practical side, he possessed one of the most acute and penetrative minds; on the social side, his nature was cheerful, kindly and steadfast. He felt a serene satisfaction in sharing his prosperity with those whose esteem and affection he had chiefly prized. While at home in the world, his world was at home. Every aid which art and taste could lend had for years contributed to make that home delightful.

Many tributes to his memory flowed in upon his family after the sad close of his career. At all the points of contact where his troops of friends had felt his genial influence, a chorus of witnesses rose to speak his worth. One lady writes: "What a grand man he was! Endowed by nature with a noble and refined presence; brilliant in conversation; his mind, well stored and enriched by travel, always a centre of attraction;

of unselfish generosity for the welfare of others. How much he will be missed!"

Another says: "His life was so full of tender, loving ministries to others —so quick in sympathy and rich in service! If you could gather all the

grateful thoughts that have gone and do go out toward the one who brightened so many lives by his timely, royal helpfulness, what a memorial it would be!"

VAN BUREN DENSLAW.

EDWARD ELY.

ONE of the most noted of western tradesmen—outside of a limited number of "merchant princes," who have become known pretty much all over the United States by reason of the extent of their business operations and the magnitude of their fortunes—is Mr. Edward Ely, who is just now winding up two score years of active business life in Chicago.

Mr. Ely was born in Huntingdon, Conn., in 1830, and descended on the father's side from Richard Ely, who came over from England and located at Lyme, Conn., in 1664. His grandfather was Rev. David Ely, a famous old Presbyterian minister of Connecticut, who throughout New England was noted not only for his profound piety, his kindly nature, and his eloquent and impressive pulpit utterances, but also on account of his having filled the pastorate of the Presbyterian church in his native town nearly half a century. He was a cultured and scholarly man, who gave much attention to educational matters, and, in addition to performing his clerical duties, found time to prepare the sons of some of his neighbors and parishioners for college, as well as his own sons, all of whom graduated at Yale.

Elisha Ely, one of these sons, married Eloisa Curtis, who also belonged to an old Connecticut family; and Edward was one of the children born

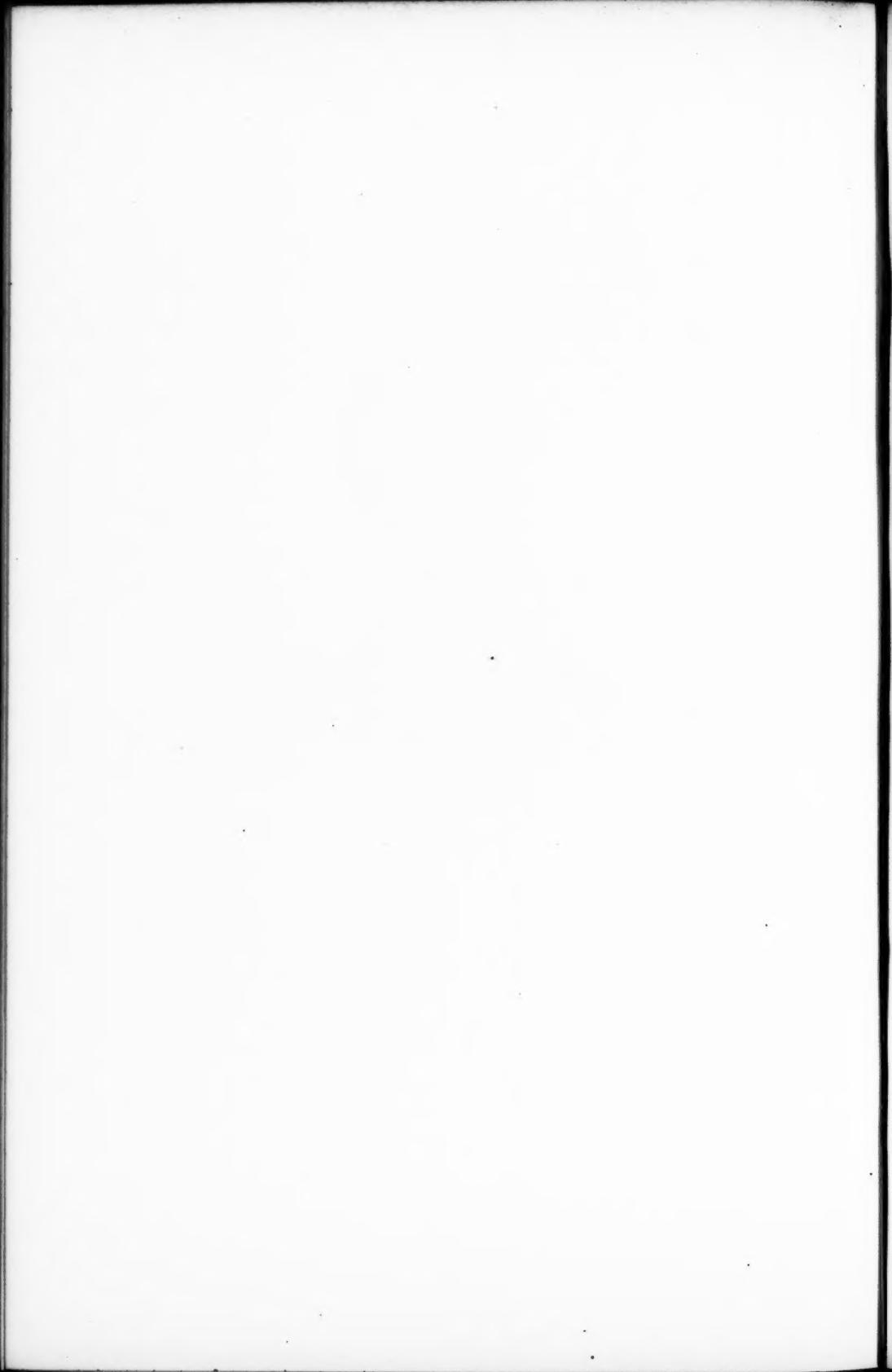
of this union. The latter's father was a successful business man, who had amassed a considerable fortune when the historic financial panic of 1837 swept over the country, and left him but a remnant of what he had accumulated. His heavy losses made it necessary for him to alter to some extent his plans for educating and establishing his sons in business. The latter were thrown, in a measure, upon their own resources, while the father, or Elder Ely, aided by a noble and self-sacrificing wife, labored to reclaim a portion of what had been lost in the general calamity that had fallen upon the country.

Edward Ely was at this time seven years of age, and had little more than begun the task of acquiring an education. He attended school with regularity for the next ten years, and having passed through an academic course of study, he began to think of engaging in some employment or learning some business which would afford him a livelihood. Just what he should apply himself to, was a question; but he finally reached the conclusion that he would master a trade. He therefore set out for Birmingham, Conn., where he became apprenticed to an English tailor.

He had no particular fancy for this calling, to begin with; but, having entered upon the work, he determined to master all the details of the art of



Edmund Ely



clothes-making, and, having learned the business, determined to begin life on his own account in some part of the great western country, which was then looked upon as the "land of promise" for young tradesmen, as well as young members of the various professions.

After serving an apprenticeship of four years with the Birmingham tailor, he spent a fifth year in the employ of the largest and best managed commercial establishment of New Haven, where he gained a thorough knowledge of the "fine goods" trade and added largely to his qualifications for such a business career as he had outlined for himself.

The year after he attained his majority, in 1852, he set out for Chicago, and at the end of a month's journey found himself in what was then a city of less than thirty thousand people.

He was familiar with the history of Chicago's rapid growth, and had every reason to believe that he should not only find it a good place to carry on a profitable business of the kind for which he had fitted himself, but a place, also, where his surplus earnings, judiciously invested, might develop into a handsome fortune. The great disadvantage which he labored under, however, was that he had no capital with which to begin business. When he reached the city, the sum total of his worldly possessions in the way of cash assets, was a single gold dollar, a part of which had to be used in paying for his first night's lodging. There was but one thing for him to

do, and that was to begin work at his trade, and keep at it until he had accumulated something to begin business with on his own account, or long enough, at least, to become acquainted, to some extent, with the city, and to make friends from whom he could ask such assistance as he needed.

He was altogether too enterprising and active a young man, however, to continue long an employe. At the end of six months the savings from his earnings were supplemented by a sum of money which he was able to borrow from a friend, and, in a small way, he commenced the merchant-tailoring business, in which he has since become famous throughout the western world.

Within three years he had built up a "trade" which necessitated his removal into handsomely fitted up salesrooms in the most aristocratic portion of the city, and here for ten years he was a fixture. Then increased accommodations for patrons, additional space for merchandise and improved facilities for carrying on business again became necessary, and he fitted up a magnificent temple of fashion, which was thrown open to the public on the evening of November 4th, 1864, when fifteen hundred guests called to pay their respects and offer their congratulations to the self-made merchant and tradesman. From that time on, up to 1871, his prosperity was uninterrupted, and the growth of his business was proportionate to that of the city. From the outset of his business career, he

showed himself to be a man of remarkable energy and determination, who was, at the same time, quick to perceive an opportunity for engaging in a profitable enterprise and prompt to take advantage of such opportunities. Thoroughly systematic in everything, he had planned to retire from business in 1876, and give himself up to the reasonable enjoyment of an ample fortune, which he had earned by his own efforts. Before that time came, however, the great fire had swallowed up the possessions of hundreds of Chicago's most prosperous business men, and Mr. Ely was among those who suffered serious loss. The bulk of his accumulations, aggregating nearly a quarter of a million of dollars, was swept away; and again he found it necessary to shoulder the burden of active business. His obligations were heavy, and his embarrassments for a time serious enough to have discouraged any but the man who is invincible in his determination, and who knows no such word as fail in the carrying out of his plans and purposes. With little left to him upon which to begin business anew, other than the credit of an honest, able and successful business man—with integrity unquestioned and the good-will of a large circle of patrons who had been made fast friends by years of fair dealing—he gathered together the remnant of his fortune, discharged every obligation faithfully, and nerved himself for another prolonged struggle to place himself in a position of affluence and ease.

His later—like his earlier—labors have been abundantly rewarded, not only in the accumulation of a fortune which is sufficient to enable him to devote much of his time to travel and recreation, but in the added celebrity which he has attained in the business world. His patrons reside in every State in the Union, and to the world of fashion he is known everywhere as one of the half dozen men in the United States who, from time to time, prescribe the style of dress which gentlemen in this country are expected to wear.

Personally, Mr. Ely is a gentle-mannered, courteous gentleman, whose appearance is rather professional than otherwise. His attire is always faultless in fit and style, but exceedingly modest; and those who meet him, without knowing of his standing in the fashionable world, would never suspect that for many years his word has been the law of masculine dress in a great city. He is prominently identified with church work, and has always taken an active interest in charitable and benevolent enterprises; but has either never had the time or never felt the inclination to interest himself to any considerable extent in politics.

Mr. Ely has been thrice married—in 1854, to Miss Esther A. Bowditch, of New Haven, Conn., who died in 1861; again, in 1863, to Miss M. E. Curtis, of Milwaukee, who died in 1876; and in 1879, to Mrs. Mary Cunynghame, of Chicago, who died in 1889.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

AN imposing bronze statue of Major General John Stark, the hero of the battle of Bennington, was unveiled in the yard of the New Hampshire State House, at Concord, on the morning of October 23d. Soon after eleven o'clock the invited guests—many of them lineal descendants of the Revolutionary hero—members of the New Hampshire Society of Sons of the Revolution, the city government and others were escorted from the Eagle Hotel by the Amoskeag Veterans to a raised platform directly in the rear of the statue. Prayer was offered by the Rev. John N. Dutton, of Great Falls, after which Governor Goodell announced the officers of the day. After an opening address by Ex-Governor Moody Currier, the statue was unveiled by Miss Florence S. Shirley, of Goffstown, daughter of Counsellor Shirley. James W. Patterson, of Hanover, delivered the oration. A poem by Allen Eastman Cross, of Manchester, concluded the exercises.

THE days of General Stark seem to lie in the distant past; yet one tie, at least, holds this generation to that which fought for America's freedom: Only a few weeks ago, the Secretary of the Interior signed an increase pension certificate in favor of Mary Snead, as the widow of Bowdion Snead, a private in Captain Cope's company of Virginia militia during the war of the Revolution. The pensioner will now draw a pension of thirty dollars per month.

AN interesting question was that discussed at a recent meeting of the New York Historical Society by Prof. Moses Coit Tyler, of Cornell University, in his address on "The Historic Name of Our Country." He de-

clared that the title "United States of America" is unsatisfactory to many, because it is a mere proposition of constitutional law, and not a name. Other countries, they say, have single names, like England or France, and the citizens of those countries call themselves Englishmen or Frenchmen; but how shall we call ourselves? To say "American" does not distinguish our country. Some say "United States history," to distinguish it from "American history;" but we are not the only united states in the world. "We want a name for a watchword," he declared; "one name that shall signify to the Old World what a great country is beyond the sea. Never before has any nation been without some particular and significant name. During the early years of our country a name was given, 'Columbia.' Ten or twenty years after the Revolution many thought we would be called Columbians. So strong was the feeling that the first ship that carried the flag around the world was named Columbia. King's College was changed to Columbia, and the country is dotted with the name. With all the struggle to have the name, it does not seem to be the name of our country. No one thinks of us as Columbians. Another name was tried by Washington Irving. He wanted to call the country 'Alleghenia,' after the Alleghenies, or 'Appalachia.' The New York Historical Society took up the subject and tried to influence the United States to change its name to 'United States of Alleghenia.' 'Vesperia' was the next name thought of. One of the members of the society suggested the 'Country of Washington.' 'Freeland' and 'Freedomia' were the next two. One man thought the country should be called 'Cabotia,' after the

real discoverer. Another said we ought to go back to the Norseman and call it 'Vine-land.' All these attempts to change the name of the country were futile and unsuccessful, because they were in violation of the natural historic law. The name of every country comes by gradual growth. Before the Revolution the colonies were known as the American Colonies. In the Stamp Act 'American' trade is spoken of. In 1774 Patrick Henry said there was no longer any New Yorker or Virginian, but only Americans. The treaty with England in 1783 applies to us alone the name America. Washington, in his farewell speech, addresses his countrymen as Americans. In the historic growth of two centuries and a half, the single name America has come to mean our country, our customs, etc. It is entirely right and modest for us to take the beautiful name America. Let it be to us what England is to the English and France is to the French. Matthew Arnold said, 'America holds the future.' Let us hope that this may prove true, and that this name 'America' may live through all the ages as the talisman of all that is good and noble."

MR. DAVID I. BURR has written Mr. R. A. Brock, Secretary of the Virginia Historical Society, a very interesting letter and one of historic value. He says: "My father was one of the committed who surrendered Richmond to the Federal army, and upon approaching the advance guard—not having prepared a special symbol for the occasion—his large silk handkerchief served as a flag of truce under which capitulation was made. He preserved it and indorsed with pencil in the centre, 'Flag of truce under which Richmond was surrendered, April 3, 1865.' Just after my father's death, in the autumn of 1876, a sale of his personal property took place, and during inspection of the effects previous to the hour of sale, a theft of my personal apparel was accomplished, among the stolen articles being the relic in question.

Personal distress excluded all thought of the matter for such a length of time that I eventually abandoned consideration of it. I have not even a suspicion as to the abstractor or the destiny of the relic, but we see sometimes in print accounts of the ultimate recovery of property lost for a longer time than this, and well-directed efforts may possibly reclaim it. You can take such action as you may think best in the premises, with the assurance of a clear title being granted to the Virginia Historical Society in event of its restoration."

A MAN who achieved a large degree of public honor and respect in the South, was taken away when General Reuben Davis died, at Huntsville, Ala., on October 14. He had been prominent in the political and military service of Mississippi for more than half a century, and had enjoyed the friendship and comradeship of the most distinguished citizens of the State during that period. In the dedicatory note to his recent work, "Recollections of Mississippi and Mississippians," he says: "These recollections are dedicated to the lawyers of Mississippi by one who is not only the oldest Mississippian now in the profession, but who is the sole survivor of the bar of fifty years ago." The production of this book in 1880, when General Davis had reached the age of four score, was not only the most remarkable achievement of his life, but was regarded by the general critics in this country and Europe as an extraordinary literary success. The charm lay in General Davis's natural style and his truth. That the book should have been written by so old a man, was a great surprise. There was in his case a phenomenal retention of both physical and mental vigor.

THE one hundredth anniversary of the founding of Methodism in the town of Newtown, Long Island, was celebrated recently in the Methodist church on the Williamsburgh and Jamaica turnpike in Middle Village. Services were held in the church, which were at-

tended by ministers from Long Island, Brooklyn, and New York city. The Rev. Mr. Carhart, the present pastor, read a brief history of the struggle of early Methodists on Long Island. Newtown Methodists claim Middle Village as the home of Methodism on Long Island. In 1768, the first Methodist services ever held on Long Island, were conducted in that village by Captain Thomas Webb, in the residence of James Harper, grandfather of the Harpers of the publishing firm. It is said Harper Brothers were born in this house. In 1875 the first Methodist church was built in Juniper avenue and Newtown road. In 1835 the present structure was erected. The church society was organized under the law in 1837, and shortly afterward the trustees received from Joseph Harper and wife a quit-claim deed on the property. In the same year the trustees received from Joseph Harper \$300 without interest. The old church was removed and sold, but the graveyard still remains unmolested. In 1839 a small church was built in Newtown proper, and another one in Maspeth. One pastor presided over the three churches.

A QUAINt and curious book is on exhibition at Barkhamsted, Conn. Sixty years ago, Jehial Case, in chopping down a tree found the book encased in the wood. With much difficulty he chipped off its covering and found it to be a well preserved copy of "A collection of some principal rules and maxims of the common laws of England, with their latitude and extent, by Sir Francis Bacon, the Solicitor General to the late renowned Queen Elizabeth and Lord Chancellor of England. London: printed by the assignors of John Moore, Esq., 1630. Borrowed by Secretary Kimberly, August, 1708." The book is now in the possession of Mr. Case's children, and is not for sale.

THE October meeting of the Oneida Historical Society, at Utica, was presided over

by Hon. C. W. Hutchinson, first vice-president. A communication was received from Hon. Ellis H. Roberts, Assistant United States Treasurer, at New York, and president of the society, in which he spoke highly of the work of the society and his interest therein, but asked that another might be chosen to fill the office of president. He added: "During the past eighteen months, duties elsewhere have deprived me of the pleasure of attendance at the meetings, and continued absence from the city will prolong that deprivation. With a deep sense of the honor of the position, and cordial thanks to the society, I will ask to pass over the office at the close of the year to a successor who will have more ability and leisure to perform its task, but can not have more zeal or higher purpose in behalf of the organization." The communication was received and filed, as the date of the annual election had not arrived.

THE committee appointed to see that the Steuben monument was protected from vandals, reported that there had been little damage done, and added: "In view of the fact that twenty years have passed, and so little injury has been done, all the members of the committee which have been consulted—save Mr. Schreiber, who believes an iron fence eight feet high desirable—agree in recommending that notices specifying the penalty of the law be duly painted and posted at the entrance to the grove, and in two or three conspicuous places near the monument." Mr. Ballou also reported that no intentional vandalism seemed to have been committed. The Trenton limestone, of which the monument is built, yields easily to the weather, and he accounted for the defacement by that fact. The signs will be erected.

COLONEL WILLIAM L. STONE, of New Jersey, delivered the address of the evening on "The Colonial Newspaper Press of Boston and New York." After a brief introduction

of his subject, he gave an accurate historical review of the early days of the colonial press, and the publication of the *Boston News Letter*, the first newspaper of America, in April, 1704. This paper was printed as a half sheet of paper like a large size of foolscap. It was continued for fifteen years, weekly, without a rival on the continent, and continually languishing for want of support. In 1719, the editor made a great effort to enlarge his publication, and stated in his prospectus that he found it to be impossible with a weekly half sheet to carry on all the public occurrences of Europe, with those of the American colonies and the West Indies. He was then thirteen months behind the news, and to obviate the difficulty, he resolved to publish every other week a full sheet of foolscap. He afterwards announced, as the advantage of this enlargement, that in eight months he was able to bring down the foreign news to within five months of the date of his publication. The growth of the newspaper in Boston was then described at length, down to the time of the Revolution, with brief mention of the editors of those early days. The publication of the first New York paper, the *Gazette*, in 1725, and the New York newspapers and their editors were presented with several anecdotes, which brought out the characters of the institution and the times distinctly.

dress will bear quotation at some length: "From the establishment of the independence of the country until the present day, there has been no attempt to fetter the press by censors, or by law; while the old English law of libel, which prevailed until the beginning of the present century, has been so modified as to allow the truth in all cases to be given in evidence. For the attainment of this great end, the country is indebted, more than to all other men, to the early and bosom friend of the late Dr. Nott—to the talent and eloquence of one whose memory, though more than eighty years dead, is as fresh and green as the turf upon his tomb. Need I name the man, who like many others commenced his brilliant career in a country store—the man who was first in the breach at Yorktown—whose eloquence secured the adoption of that glorious constitution which his wisdom assisted to frame—whose genius called our national system of finance into existence, and upon whose eloquent lips courts and juries and senates hung; need I?—but I will not pursue the picture. The shade of Hamilton has already risen before you. The public press of no other country equals that of the United States, either on the score of its moral or its intellectual power, or for the exertion of that manly independence of thought and action which ought ever to characterize the press of a free people."

ONE paragraph from Colonel Stone's ad-

DOCUMENTS.

CAPT. JAMES WILLING'S COMPANY, JANUARY, 1778.

[The list of Capt. Willing's Company, which subsequently entered the Virginia service in Clark's expedition to the Illinois, was found among some Revolutionary pay rolls in the archives of Pennsylvania. It would appear that from the 10th of January, 1778, to the 3d of June, 1779, this company were in the service of the continent, although paid by the State of Pennsylvania. In Clai-borne's "History of Mississippi" are some references to Capt. Willing which do not place him in a very enviable light. What is known of the services of this company in the Revolutionary war?]

PAY ABSTRACT of a Company of Marines, commanded by Capt. James Willing, of the United American States, commencing the 10th January, 1778, and ending the 3d June, 1779, inclusive.

First Lieutenant: Robert George, Jan. 10, 1778.

Second Lieutenants: Richard Harrison, Feb. 12, 1778; George Girty, Feb. 6, 1778—deserted May 4, 1778.

Carpenter: John Hodgson, Jan. 10, 1778—died Aug. 30, 1778.

Coxswain: Solon. on Burny, Jan. 10, 1778—deserted 26th.

Sergeants: Thomas Beard, Jan. 10, 1778; John Marny, Jan. 10, 1778—discharged April 20; Edward Matthews, Jan. 16, 1778.

Corporals: Nathaniel Downs, Jan. 10, 1778; Thomas Love, Jan. 10, 1778—taken prisoner April 12, 1778.

Gunner: **William Paston, Jan. 10, 1778.

Gunner's Mate: Ephraim Carey, Jan. 10, 1778—died Aug. 10, 1778.

Privates: John Ash, Jan. 10, 1778; Samuel

Fury, Jan 10, 1778—died 3d August; John Walker, Jan. 10, 1778; **Daniel Whitaker, Jan. 10, 1778; Philip Hupp, Jan. 10, 1778; Henry Hantz, Jan. 10, 1778; Mark Foley, Jan. 10, 1778; Henry Hawk, Jan. 10, 1778—died 31st October; John Kilpatrick, Jan. 10, 1778—died Sept. 1; Nathaniel Kennison, Jan. 10, 1778—taken prisoner April 12, 1778; Richard Murray, Jan. 10, 1778—deserted Aug. 15; Levin Spriggs, Jan. 10, 1778—discharged March 10; James Taylor, Jan. 10, 1778; John Henwood, Jan. 10, 1778—died October 3; Lazarus Ryan, Jan. 10, 1778; William White, Jan. 10, 1778; Richard Roddy, Jan. 10, 1778—deserted Aug. 15; Lawrence Keenan, Jan. 10, 1778; Jacob Wheat, Jan. 10, 1778; *Solomon Walker, Jan. 10, 1778; Nicholas Walker, Jan. 10, 1778; †John Burroughs, Jan. 10, 1778; †William Johnston, Jan. 10, 1778; Patrick Doyle, Jan. 10, 1778—died March 28; Jacob Oadham, Jan. 10, 1778; William Dove, Jan. 10, 1778; David Wallace, March 1, 1778; William Brown, April 1, 1778; John Stampley, Feb. 16, 1778—deserted 28th May; Henry Repard, Feb. 16, 1778; John Bryan, Feb. 28th, 1778; Valentine Bisinger, Feb. 28, 1778; Andrew Canon, June 4, 1778; Thomas McDonald, March 10, 1778; John Riely, Feb. 28, 1778; Thomas Mitchell, Feb. 16, 1778; Joseph Anderson, March 1, 1778; **James McDonald, March 16, 1778; §George McNight, Feb. 16, 1778; Cornelius Cornoble, June 4, 1778—de-

* In 1782, marked "killed."

† In 1782, marked "deserted."

‡ In 1782, marked "hung."

** In 1782, marked "dead."

§ In 1782, marked "sick."

serted 20th Sept., 1778; Henry Sholes, June 4, 1778—deserted 20th Sept., 1778; John Hinman, June 4, 1778—deserted 20th September, 1778; John Seeder, June 1, 1778; †Peter Collins, Feb. 16, 1778; John Roberts, May 8, 1778; John Mann, April 1, 1778—died August; †Sufret Gion, March 9, 1778; John Bush, Aug. 17, 1778; Gideon Thomas, April 1, 1778—died May 17th; Nicholas Smith, Feb. 9, 1778—died March 23d; †Charles Suffray, Sept. 4, 1778; †Adam Lainhart, Feb. 9, 1778; John Ceasar, Aug. 12, 1778.

I do hereby certify, that I received the above-named men and officers from Capt. James Willing, with orders to proceed to the Illinois and Fort Pitt, which men are dis-

posed of (deaths and desertions excepted) as specified above—that is to say, put as end on the 3d June, 1779, having joined the service of the State of Virginia in the Illinois Department, under my command, and for whom I am accountable. Signed, in presence of Brigadier-General Clark, at Fort Nelson, this sixteenth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two.

ROBERT GEORGE, Lt.

(G. R. CLARK, B.-G.)

Endorsed:

No. 258: Lt. Robert George's Return of 65 men, rec'd from J. W. S. [John W. Skeer], To be Returned to J. Willing, Esq.

AMONG THE BOOKS.

"TRANSACTIONS OF THE KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Embracing the Fifth and Sixth Biennial Reports, 1886-1888. Together with Copies of Official Papers During a Portion of the Administration of Gov. Wilson Shannon, 1856, and the Executive Minutes of Gov. John W. Geary, during his Administration, beginning Sept. 9, 1856, and Ending March 10, 1857." Compiled by F. G. Adams, Secretary. Vol. IV. Topeka.

This fourth volume of the Transactions of the Kansas State Historical Society is a solid book of 819 pages. It includes the Fifth and Sixth Biennial Reports of the Society, before issued in pamphlet form, and shows the business of the Society and its accessions during a period of four years (1886-1889), thus containing a permanent record of the work of the Society for that period. It also contains the addresses delivered before the Society at the annual meetings, from 1886 to 1890. Besides, half of the volume is occupied with the

official correspondence pertaining to the office of Governor of Kansas Territory during the latter part of Gov. Shannon's administration in 1856, and of Gov. Geary's administration from September 9, 1856, to March 10, 1857, including the official executive minutes kept by Gov. Geary. These documents relate to a considerable portion of the most stirring period of Kansas Territorial history. They have been carefully and industriously gathered by Secretary Adams from Congressional documents published about that period. These documents have hitherto lain hidden from the general public, and much of what they contain will be found to be new to students of Kansas history. The book has an alphabetical index of sixty pages, pointing to every subject and almost every name contained in it; also a chronological index to the contents of the public documents. As a book of historical reference, it is one of great value, and reflects credit on the Society and its efficient and industrious Secretary.

"THE ANTIQUITIES OF THE STATE OF OHIO: Full and Accurate Descriptions of the Works of the Mound-Builders; Defensive and Sacred Inclosures, Mounds, Cemeteries and Tombs, and their Contents, Implements, Ornaments, Sculptures, etc." By Henry A. Shepherd. Published by Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati. (\$2.)

Messrs. Robert Clarke & Co. are doing the world at large a great service in the various archaeological studies that are issuing from their press. "The Antiquities of Tennessee," "Fort Ancient," "The Mound-Builders," and others in the same direction that might be mentioned, are followed by this later work upon the antiquities of Ohio. The extensive and elaborate remains of the mound-builders in Ohio early engaged the attention of American and foreign archaeologists. In 1820 the American Antiquarian Society issued as their first volume Caleb Atwater's "Antiquities of Ohio and the West," and later, in 1848, the Smithsonian Institute issued as the first volume of its "Contributions to Knowledge" the fine quarto volume on the "Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley," by Messrs. Squier and Davis. These works treat largely of the pre-historic remains of Ohio; but since their time more extensive explorations have been made, resulting in many new discoveries. More accurate surveys have also been made of the principal works. The author, in the present work, has endeavored to embody in it the results of all these recent discoveries, including extensive original surveys and explorations. He has critically digested much of the floating information that has been diffused through scores of works on American antiquities, reports of scientific societies, local histories, periodicals, etc., and thus presents in compact form an amount of archaeological information which cannot readily be obtained elsewhere. The illustrations have been especially prepared for this work, some from authentic designs already

published, and others from original plans and drawings.

"EUROPEAN DAYS AND WAYS." By Alfred E. Lee, late Consul-General, U. S. A. Published by the J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia.

Gen. Lee made excellent use of his time while representing our government on the other side of the sea. Not only did he fulfill his official duties ably, but he has taught us much in the newspapers and magazines, and now, in this handsome book, of the things that lie in the old countries that were the object of his careful studies and observations. In "European Days and Ways" we have a record of his journeyings, impressions, and a wide range of fact that he has collected by personal investigation and inquiry. We are carried across the sea into Frankfort, a "winsome city" (as he names it), told of Grant's visit there in his famous voyage around the world, and presented with an historical and philosophic view of William I. as King of Prussia and Emperor of Germany. Then come various studies of German social, family and educational life; a glimpse at various things in quaint old Holland; views among the Austrian Alps, a tramp through Tyrol; the Splügen, the Lakes and St. Gotthard; over the Furca to Meiringen; the Hasli-Scheideck, the Faulhorn and the Schynige Platte; a run through Sicily; around the Sorrento Peninsula; Pompeii and Vesuvius; from Mayence to Madrid; Toledo and Cordova; through Andalusia; and the whole quest in search of new and strange things, ending in a scholarly and critical estimate of Bartolome Esteban Murillo. The illustrations that are scattered profusely through the work are of a high order of merit and aid the reader materially —among them being various views of the Niederwald Monument, the Rhone Glacier, the Konigssee, Dannecker's "Ariadne," "Prince Bismarck in 1877," a Moorish interior, a modern Moorish type, etc.

Those who know the keen insight and accomplished pen of Gen. Lee, know from their own knowledge that this is not a mere book of travels, a moving from one place to another, and the jotting down of bits of information and personal experiences as they occur. He observes as an historian and a critic of history, as a man who has had wide experience in the world of men and of letters, and can therefore see beneath the surface of national life and above the barriers of American prejudice. Some passages in his book rise to the best height of historical narration—his description of the Franco-German war, for example. He has made an honest endeavor to set the part of Europe over which he has traveled before the eye of those who shall peruse him, in such form as to give them as true an understanding of conditions and men as a pen can give; and he has succeeded not only in that, but in making a book of unusual interest as well.

"TABULAR VIEWS OF UNIVERSAL HISTORY: A Series of Chronological Tables, Presenting in Parallel Columns a Record of the More Noteworthy Events in the History of the World, from the Earliest Times down to 1890." Compiled by G. P. Putnam, A.M.; and continued to date by Lynds E. Jones. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

We have here the political, social, and religious history of the world in a nutshell—shown not only in chronological lines, but in parallels as well. The work so industriously performed by Mr. Putnam has been carried forward with equal care and labor by Mr. Jones, clear up to the threshold of to-day. By a glance at any desired year, one can tell at the moment what of interest was then transpiring anywhere in all the lands known to man. A thousand great facts are grouped together; a thousand things now obscure, but full of fate in their day, are found with them. The work is one of value in the

hands of anyone; to the teacher and the earnest pupil, it seems almost indispensable.

"THE TWO LOST CENTURIES OF BRITAIN." By William H. Babcock. Published by the J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. (\$1.25).

Mr. Babcock has come very close to the secret of those two centuries of guess and tradition, but he has not done what perhaps no man can ever do—gone to the core, and unlocked the treasure house of Arthurian lore. He was led into the subject as other men have been led to some particular line of investigation. He set out, for his own purposes, to see clearly in his own mind, a part of the life of the sixth century Britain. Almost at the beginning, he found that this implied much more, every decade hanging to the next like the links of a chain. One problem led to another; one authority pointed to another. His notes grew into a narrative, which he has been led to lay before the world. Groping in the dark, he has been compelled to assume some things, and defends himself upon ingenious grounds. "There are those," he declares, "who will not concede that I am writing history, because I admit and present the probable, which is not provable in any strict sense. This raises the question of what history means. If it be a setting forth of the past as the past verily was, there the aid of inference and analogy cannot be excluded. A string of barren facts, with nothing to correlate, illustrate or explain them, would be really as misleading as the wildest fiction. By the aid of a reasonable and regulated imagination, we may go right; without it, we are certain to go wrong."

This latitude certainly must be allowed to any one attempts to picture that dark period following the withdrawal of Rome from the British isles—the long period ere the modern England arose—the period to which belonged Hengist and Vortigern: "the saint of the Hallelujah field, the beguiling Rowena; Vortimer, redoubtable in life and death; Am-

brose, Prince of the Sanctuary; Geraint, the hero of *Enid* and of *Llongborth*; Arthurs triumphing on Mount Baden."

No one can follow Mr. Babcock's lines of thought without being impressed with the fact that he has come close to the mystery, and has suggested much of proof where absolute proof is impossible. He writes and thinks like a poet; and he certainly has a poetical theme.

"HENRIK IBSEN, 1828-1888." A Critical Biography. By Henrik Jæger. From the Norwegian, by William Morton Payne, translator of "Sigurd Slembe," Published by A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago. (\$1.50).

The wide-spread interest recently aroused among all English-speaking people in the writings of Henrik Ibsen, has caused a wide demand for more knowledge of the man, and this work appears as one of the answers to that demand. Mr. Payne had for some time had in mind the special preparation of a life of the great Norwegian author, and had collected much material therefor, when this work of Jæger fell into his hands. A glance showed him its exceptional value, and he accordingly laid aside his own work and devoted himself to translation. While not in all respects what it might have been, had it been especially prepared for English readers, Mr. Payne will be borne out by the facts when he says that "the picture presented of the subject of the biography is clearly outlined and well proportioned, his methods and aims are carefully defined, his message is distinctly stated, and the long series of his works made the subject of a broadly, sympathetic analysis and criticism." The author has had a thorough personal acquaintance with his subject, and can be depended upon as furnishing a faithful photograph of the great Scandinavian, while the translator has rendered valuable aid by his explanatory notes here and there. Four portraits of Ibsen are among the illustrations.

"THE VETO POWER; its Origin, Development and Function in the Government of the United States, 1879-1889." By Edward Campbell Mason, A. B., instructor in Political Economy. Edited by Albert Bushnell Hart Ph. D., Assistant Professor of History. No. 1 in Harvard Historical Monographs. Published by Ginn & Co., Boston.

The object of this monograph, as explained by its author, was to trace the development and operations of the veto power in the government of the United States—a work which he confesses is of necessity almost wholly the result of an examination of the sources, as there had been so little written upon the subject. The basis of the study is a list of the presidential vetoes, compiled from the records of Congress, from the foundation of the present form of government in 1789, to the end of President Cleveland's administration in 1889. For convenience, they have been classified according to subject, and to the discussion of these classes the greater part of the work has been devoted. Prefixed to this is a brief account of the origin in English and colonial precedent of that particular form of the veto power which is found in the United States; also a chapter on the constitutional points which have arisen concerning the operations of the veto power, and one on the gradual development of the power during the first century of our national government. The subject is one of exceeding interest, the field has been closely searched, and the result is a work that is not only of value in itself, but will serve to call attention to the exercise of this immense force in the hands of the executive.

"ALL AROUND THE YEAR." By J. Pauline Sunter. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston. (50 cents).

As usual, Lee & Shepard come to the front with some of the finest and most artistic holiday books placed upon the market. Among

these "All Around the Year" is one more of the annual calendars that have won such general favor from year to year. In addition to the calendar for each month, each card contains a charming design and an appropriate sentiment in delicate tints and colors. The designs are mostly of chubby children in various scenes, drawn in the picturesque style of the artist, and altogether, it is the handsomest and most delicate calendar yet offered. The cards are tastily tied with white silk cord, and a chain attached, by which they may be hung on the wall or elsewhere, and are so arranged on rings that they may be turned over like the leaves of a book as each month shall be needed for reference.

"FROM AN OLD LOVE LETTER." By Irene A. Jerome. Published by Lee & Shepard.

Beautifully printed in colors, bound in brown, and tied with silken thread; this is yet another of the same line of artistic labor as that mentioned above. The "Old Love Letter" is from the oldest book of all, each page illuminated, and bordered with birds, and wreaths and flowers. The first page is from Thomas A. Kempis; those that follow are from *Holy Writ*.

"THE TSAR AND HIS PEOPLE; or, Social Life in Russia." Illustrated. By the Vicomte Eugene Melchior De Vogue, Theodore Child, Clarence Cook and Vassili Verestchagin. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York.

One of the handsomest books of the year, as to print, binding and illustrations—one of the modern triumphs of the printer's art—it is also one of the notable studies of a strange people, and of a land not yet well penetrated and hardly understood by the world at large. The double-headed black eagle and the imperial crown and cross supported by, it represent some of the grandest and some of the meanest things in the history of the world—some noble achievements, and many bloody and cruel deeds that may well make civiliza-

tion blush. Of the dark and gloomy side we have of late heard considerable; and it is now a pleasure to turn to the social and the home life of this great people—to something that shows us that Russia is not altogether a great bloody den of convicts, tyrants, Siberian exiles, the whip and the dungeon.

The Harpers have shown their usual literary skill in selecting the authors whose pens should work together to prepare these pictures of Russian social life. To each has been assigned something in the line of his special study—"Social Life in Russia" and "Through the Caucasus," to De Vogue; "Palatial Petersburg," "The Fair of Nijnii Novgorod," "Holy Moscow," "The Kremlin and Russian Art," and "Modern Russian Art," to Theodore Child; "Russian Bronzes," to Clarence Cook; and "A Russian Village," to Vassili Verestchagin. These division headings serve to indicate the broad and diversified field covered by the work. Charming pictures of life in the palace, upon the streets, in the homes of the middle classes, are seen; and something of the happiness of life may also be found among those who sit at the lower tables. Because there are prisons and mines filled with cruelly-driven exiles in Russia, that is no reason that these pleasanter scenes should not be presented. Those who come across the sea to write of America recognize that we have something here besides *Sing Sing* and *Joliet*. The salon, the church, the market-place, the home circle, the gaming rooms, and all the countless corners of daily life of the people have been entered, and the result is a series of graphic views that set Russia before the reader with almost the reality of actual vision. The book is elaborately illustrated. Of one marked feature of the book, another has well said: "The chapters on Russian art are well worth studying, and doubly so from the fact of their being illustrated with the same spirited engravings which accompanied their first appearance in the pages of *Harper's Magazine*. This part of the volume has an

additional interest as being a somewhat novel feature in books of Russian travel, for the majority of authors who have entered this field of late have been uniformly silent respecting the artistic side of Russia, and have dwelt upon the art of the kitchen rather than upon that of the studio, doubtless feeling themselves better qualified to criticise soups and sauces than pictures and statues. The long list of works of merit produced by Russian painters and sculptors will probably be somewhat of a surprise to many readers whose conviction upon the subject has hitherto been that of an English librarian who, when applied to for some work upon Russian artists, answered with a broad stare of amazement, 'There are no artists in Russia.'

"*SUMMERLAND.*" Illustrated from the original designs of Margaret Mac Donald Putnam. Engraved on wood and printed under the direction of George F. Andrew. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston.

The face of nature in all the varying moods of summer, is shown in the series of beautiful pictures this work contains. A hundred pages, each with a picture and an explanatory phrase from the imagination of a poet, are elegantly bound in a volume, nine by twelve inches in size, with covers embossed in green and gold, and paper of heavy quality and choice tint. All the odd nooks, and calm vales, and choice flowers, and shaded hills of summerland seem to have been explored by the gifted artist, and caught at their best. Nothing finer in the way of holiday books has been put upon the market; nothing choicer need be desired.

"*THE DEMAGOGUE: a Political Novel.*" By Daniel Ross Locke, author of "*Hannah Jane*," "*Swinging Round the Circle*," etc. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston. (\$1.50).

Mr. Locke's shrewd powers of observation and his acquaintance with the social life and political methods of northwestern Ohio, ad-

ded to his literary power, have enabled him to produce a readable story, and to present certain phases of life that are familiar to many, but are seldom used by the novelist or historian. There is a story running through the "*Demagogue*" that will interest of itself; real persons, thinly veiled, enter it; and the sharp thrusts at the politics of "the war-times," come as incidents and events rather than as sermons or moralizing. One feels all through the reading that Mr. Locke is relating something he has seen, that he is lifting the veil from things generally hidden; and the reader who sees this book only and does not know that American politics are not always corrupt, will gain a bad opinion of our national ways—an end not designed by the author, who is only striking at the confessedly bad.

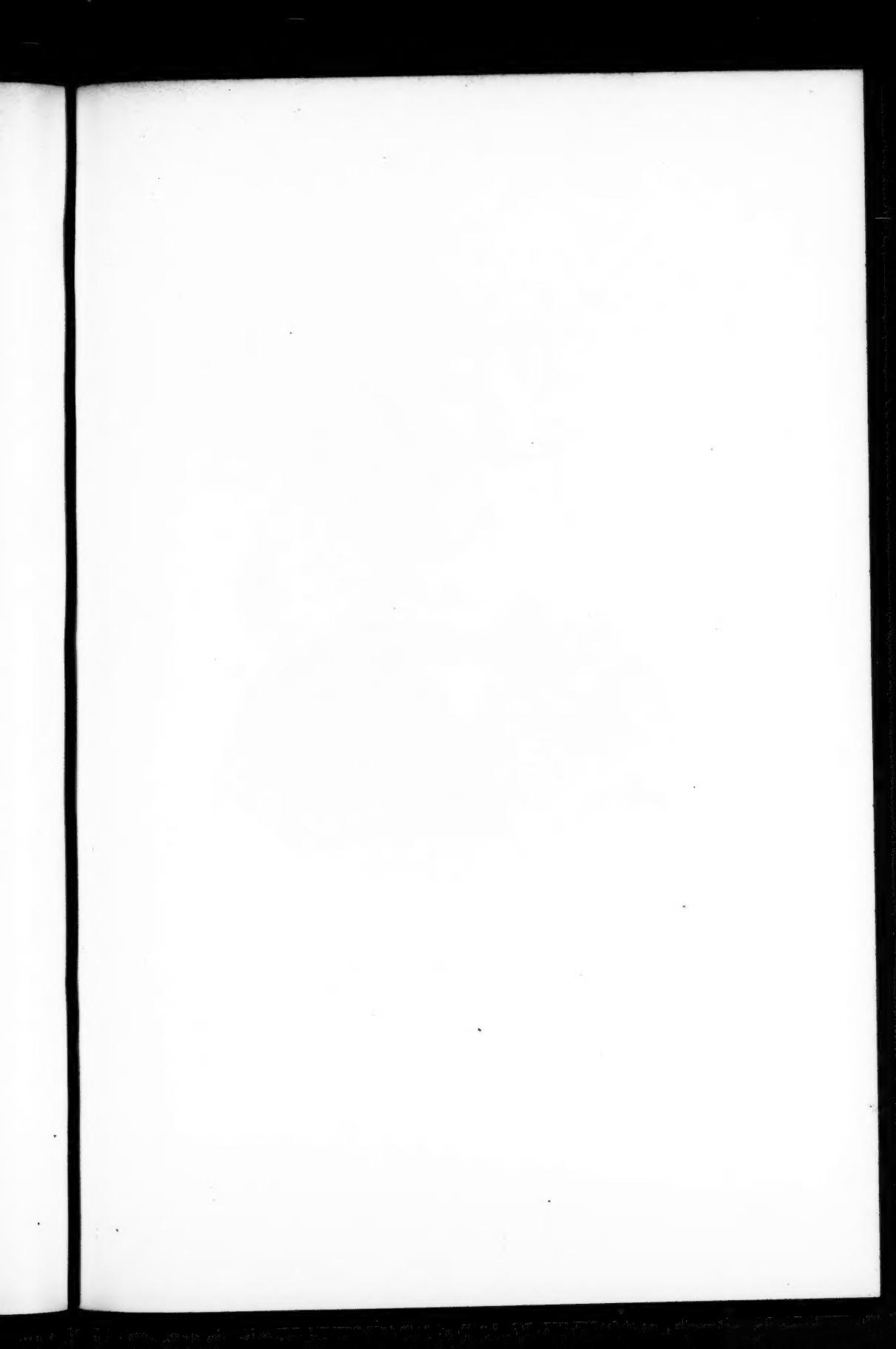
"*A REAL ROBINSON CRUSOE; Being the story of the Strange yet True Experiences of a Company of Castaways on a Pacific Island.*" Edited from the survivor's own narrative, by J. A. Wilkinson. Published by D. Lothrop Company, Boston.

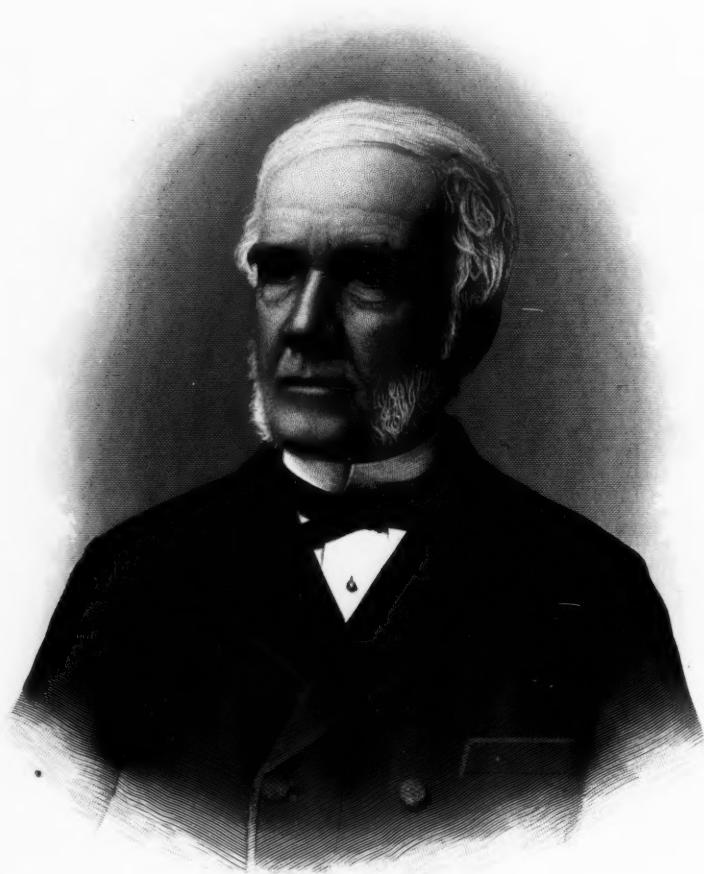
A more readable book of its kind has not been furnished for a long time. "*Foul Play*" and the romances of Clark Russell, are discounted, because they are confessedly fiction, while no one can read this without knowing that it is true. The circumstances under which it has been given to the world are of themselves singularly dramatic, and the story itself as taken down by Mr. Wilkinson from the lips of the old survivor is so realistic, so startling, and yet withal so simple, that the reader would often feel inclined to doubt its actualities, were it not for the solemn assurance of truth that goes with the tale. It is, in brief, the story of the experiences of a party of six castaways—four men and two women—on a South Pacific island. Of the six, five were simply do-nothings; one alone had brains, cleverness, ingenuity and aptitude. The story of what he accomplished, with only an axe as his aid, is simply marvel-

ous, and is the best possible commentary on the value of the gospel of work. That the real Robinson Crusoe out-did the Crusoe of fiction in pluck, determination, persistence and results, few readers of his story will question, while the final catastrophe and the one upon which the whole story of remarkable experience hinges, leaves the reader the wondering yet sympathizing partizan of the poor fellow, who after all his toil and trials was but the victim of circumstances. The story is vouched for as true in every particular, and it will be read with the greatest interest by both old and young.

"THE QUESTION OF SHIPS; I. The Decay of our Ocean Mercantile Marine, its Causes and Cure." By David A. Wells. II. "Shipping Subsidies and Bounties." By Captain Codman. No. XLIV, in *Questions of the Day*. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

Two thoughtful and timely essays by men whose names will carry weight, and whose arguments must have an influence upon the settlement of some questions that are bound to be heard about somewhat emphatically in the next ten years.





BENJAMIN D. STILLMAN.

Engraved by Mathew & Rogers, 10, New St.